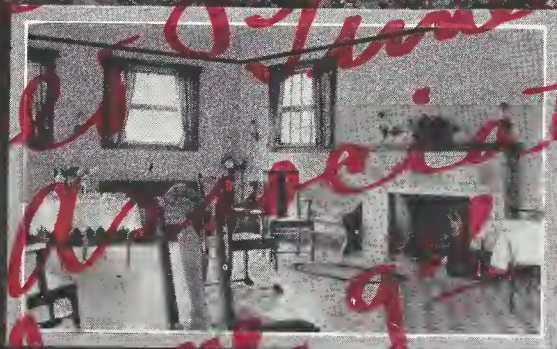




EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union-Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company.



1928

*Don't forget the
The 4th of the
meeting of the
General
Association
Sept. 9-11, 1928*





*A scene from Lohengrin, the
music and words of which were
written by Richard Wagner*

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THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 5

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Lohengrin

Words and Music by Wagner

"Art is always progressive; it cannot return to the past, which is definitely dead. Only cowards look backward. Then—let us work!"

—Debnosy

LOOKING at the portraits of the master musicians one could almost read something of the general feeling of the music of these geniuses in the lines and expressions of their faces, especially if the portrait is one taken in middle or later life, as is this picture of Richard Wagner, one of the most gigantic musical geniuses the world has yet known, the story of whose life and achievements reads like a fairy tale or some unbelievable thing.

There are books without number about him and, besides his autobiography which tells in minute detail his life story, others have 'most exhausted words in an attempt to explain the inner life, the outward contacts and the reactions which resulted in an enormous energy and the stupendous accomplishment that has give us Wagner's music.

And when we remember that Wagner, born in Leipsic in 1813, was the youngest of eight children when his father died, leaving his mother ill able to support them, we find ourselves almost demanding a fairy story setting and a magic wand.

But Wagner's mother married again, the best friend of her husband and a man of much artistic talent, an actor, singer, author and painter—Ludwig Geyer. He planned that Richard should be a portrait painter, or perhaps a musician. Most evidently he was interested in his step-son. He died before he saw the fruition of the blossoming musical genius, when Wagner was only eight years old, but those of us who believe in the tremendous value of surrounding youth with inspiring, artistic and positive influences will ask that some credit be given a belief-giving, imagination-firing man who is only known now as the step-father of the great Wagner.

Little Richard showed wonderful promise even in childhood. At the Kreuzschule, where his education began, he developed a love for the Greek classics, and translated the first twelve books of the Odyssey outside of school hours. He devoured the stories of mythology and presently began to create vast tragedies. He enjoyed Shakespeare and we read of his attempting to unite the plots of Hamlet and King Lear in one play. Forty-two persons were killed off in the course of the play and had to be brought back as ghosts else there would have been no one to live the last act. This surely is a child's out-Hamleting Hamlet!

Then see him at a concert in Leipsic where he first heard Beethoven's music, his imagination so fired that he decided to become a musician. He borrowed a book on harmony and tried to learn the whole contents in a week!

Only genius could live as did Wagner, with a more or less unhappy marriage in which his dove-like wife, Minna, struggled with debts while he soared over and beyond them like an eagle. Only supreme genius and many-sided genius could have given the world this heritage of music and story, a bit of which we consider in the story of the Swan Knight—the opera Lohengrin—many selections from the music of which we all know very well and from which comes our best known wedding march. And in which we remind ourselves again of Tennyson's knighthood stories which never grow old, but will continue to inspire and bless each succeeding generation of youth; and remind ourselves too that like ideas do spring up and are given expression in many different places and different ways—this one in story, art and music.

The Employees' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company, and their families, and is distributed to employees free of cost, subscription price to other than employees, \$1.50 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Jessie McDiarmid, Editor

The Story

IT WAS on the banks of the Scheldt, near Antwerp, that the king was seated among his Saxon nobles holding court and a council of war. It was in the days not long after Parsifal had come to the Temple of the Grail. King Henry was a strong and just king. In peace times he traveled from city to city holding court and listening to grievances and disputes. He gave wise counsel and was just and helpful. In times of war he led the army himself and asked no one to fight when he himself did not. So he never had any trouble raising an army or getting more soldiers.

Antwerp was the capital of the ancient dukedom of Brabant and was an important city of King Henry's domain. Now, seated under a tree in the out-of-doors where he ordinarily held court and settled difficulties, King Henry told the people that the Hungarians had declared war on them and asked for recruits.

"Hear ye! Yea! Yea! Yea!" cried the herald. "Who will fight with our king?"

And all the people knelt in token of allegiance.

But the king had heard that there was a great deal of quarreling among the people so after greeting several old friends he called Frederick, a noble who had fought bravely in a war with the Danes, to the throne and asked him why they were all disturbed with inside disagreements.

Frederick, who was ruler of Brabant, a tall, strong man, stepped forward.

"I am glad, sir, that you have seen our troubles and will try to help us with them. Here is the difficulty. My friend, the former Duke of Brabant, when he died chose me as guardian for his children, Godfrey and Elsa. Sir, you know I brought them up as carefully as though they had been my own children. And I looked forward to the time when Godfrey should be the duke—and, too, I hoped to win Elsa for my wife. But, sir,—"

"Then one day they were roaming in the woods and at nightfall Elsa, pale and ill, returned without her brother. And when we pressed her to tell where he'd gone or what had happened she only wept. We feared, we feared—that she'd, wishing to succeed herself, drowned him.

"So I have chosen instead for my wife the daughter of King Radbod who used to rule this land. I present her to you—Ortrud, and in her name I lay claim to the dukedom of Brabant!"

And Frederick led Ortrud forth, a handsome woman who bent her head gracefully.

Poor King Henry was immeasurably distressed and began looking around for someone else whom he might question. Here was trouble indeed. More trouble than he'd imagined.

Seeing his doubt Frederick turned and in a loud voice addressed the people.

"I challenge anyone to prove that Elsa of Brabant did not murder her brother. I so accuse her."

The king was more distressed than ever and many of the people shook their heads and questioned among each other.

Then King Henry showed his metal, the qualities that made him a good ruler, decision, willingness to investigate thoroughly, purpose. He rose suddenly, hung his war shield on the branch of a tree. "This," said he, "Is 'The Oak of Justice.' You have so named it because of our rulings here. And now—"

"This shield no longer shall I wear
Till judgment is pronounced I swear."

"Herald, announce a court."

"Yea! Yea! Yea! Elsa of Brabant!" called the herald.

Then a group of ladies came from the rear attending Elsa, pale and distressed, but beautiful in a white dress with her golden curls hanging down her back.

"You are accused," said the king.

"My brother," wept Elsa and could say no more.

But the king was kind and encouraged by him she presently went on. She had only wept before and everybody was tense with interest. But Elsa didn't defend herself, she described a dream she'd had after she'd prayed to Heaven for help. A beautiful dream in which a Knight had appeared and promised to be her champion whenever she needed him. And so real had been her dream that she now challenged:

"That Knight be my defender!
He shall my champion be!"

"Dream Knights! How silly!" said Frederick, "That answers nothing, explains nothing."

"But since this is the challenge, I'll fight this knight if he'll come forward. Let Elsa produce a champion."

In those times such things were sometimes settled by combat.

And Elsa agreed although the king looked anxious.

And again the herald called:

"Let him stand forth by heaven's right
Who would for Elsa's just cause fight!"

No one came.

"But please call again. His home is far away. Perhaps he didn't hear!" said Elsa.

"Herald, call again," said the king.

And even as the second call sounded someone on the river bank shouted and pointed to a swan who swam in the river drawing a boat in which was a Knight in shining armor!

He dismissed the swan and then hailed the king announcing that he'd come to do battle for Elsa who was accused.

The king asked Elsa if she would accept the championship.

"He's the Knight of my dream."

And the fight was on.

Frederick was outclassed from the start and the Swan Knight's appearance had been so miraculous that he had the sympathy of the people. He downed Frederick and then refused to take his life.

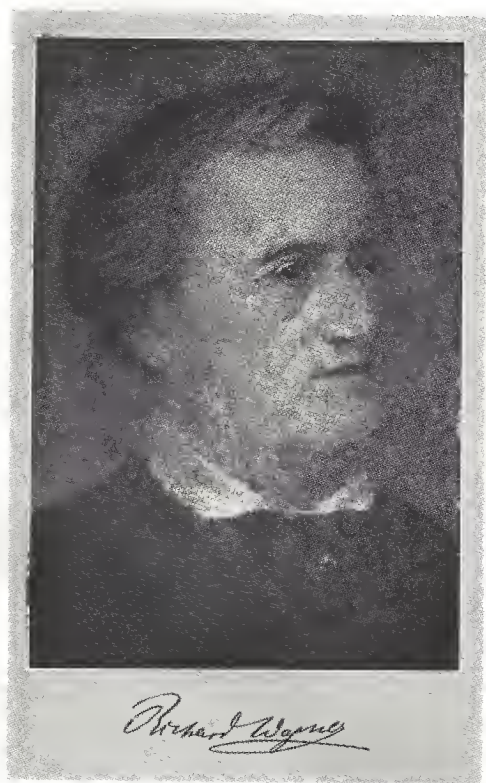
He turned to Elsa who could only call him her hero—and then to the king asking that he might have Elsa for his wife.

"If you have her consent," said the king, rather pleased, "and with her goes the dukedom of Brabant."

The people cheered, well pleased.

"One thing only I must ask of Elsa—that she does not ask my name nor whence I came."

"I'll never ask, I promise," said Elsa.



"And I'll care for you until I may claim the privilege of giving your hand to your husband," said the king. And, calling his court, he commanded that they prepare for the wedding at the palace.

Courtiers, highly delighted, placed Elsa on the king's shield and bore her away on it while the people did the same thing for her Knight.

There was great rejoicing! Everybody was happy. All but Frederick and Ortrud. Frederick wanted to go away at once. He was unhappy and would rather start seeking fortune in a new land. But Ortrud already had other schemes.

And that night they dressed themselves in worn clothing and, like beggars, went to the palace grounds, just beneath Elsa's balcony.

When Elsa appeared Ortrud sent Frederick away and called to her.

"Who is it?" Elsa asked.

"I am an outcast, pity me," said Ortrud.

And she played on the tender Elsa's sympathy and presently admitted her saying she wished her no harm and would protect her.

Frederick slipped away to the shelter of the nearby cathedral knowing that, at intrigue, Ortrud was more clever than he and knowing, too, that Elsa had a tender heart.

Now the wedding was set for the next morning because the king and his army were anxious to get away to fight.

Orders had been given and when it was scarcely day crowds of servants appeared and decorations and other preparations were quickly completed.

A herald presently called:

"Make way for Elsa!" and announced the wedding and that Elsa's husband would go with the troops to fight Brabant's enemies.

The bridal procession slowly made its way to the cathedral across the palace grounds. And Ortrud was in the procession! Elsa had asked her to be a bridesmaid to show her complete forgiveness. Wily Ortrud! For this she'd schemed.

As the procession reached the door of the cathedral Ortrud suddenly demanded aloud that she, being higher born than the bride, must enter first.

"What can you mean?" said Elsa.

"Well, your Knight won you and the estate by fraud."

"The combat was fair, the people saw, the king approved," said the exasperated Elsa.

"But you do not even know his name," insisted Ortrud, who had overheard Lohengrin's request of Elsa.

"God sent him to help me."

"Not God but the power of evil helped you," said Ortrud. "The man is a magician."

"Here's the king!"

"Make way for the king!"

And the Swan Knight was at the king's side and took Elsa's hand and led her in. A joyful peal from the organ announced the immediate approach of the party. And through all the years brides all over the world have been announced by this same music.

"Fairest and best,
We lead thee on."

And so they were married.

Feasting continued all day and there was a public holiday.

And Elsa and Lohengrin found a place where they could see the river. Lohengrin told Elsa he loved her so well that even if her need had not sent him his love for her would have found her. But Elsa was still thinking of Ortrud and her

suggestion that she was still princess because Elsa was marrying a nameless nobody.

Lohengrin asked her to trust him, telling her that she could judge by his actions of his birth and breeding.

"But what can I say when others ask me? Please trust me."

"Elsa, but this must not be." And again Lohengrin told her of his love for her.

And he asked her to admire the silvery beauty of the river.

"But there comes the swan again. He'll take you away."

"No, there is no boat. He's but a messenger."

"But I can't stand mystery. May I not question you?"

"You promised."

"I know, but at least tell your name, only to me."

Just then Frederick and four of his friends whose help he'd enlisted burst in. He tried to kill the Knight but Lohengrin defended himself and instead Frederick was killed.

"Bear him to the 'Oak of Justice.' There a court will be held at sunrise. And there, Elsa, I will answer your questions," he continued sorrowfully as he called her attendants and passed out.

Early on the next morning the king held court again. Many soldiers were present because they were presently to march to battle. And the body of Frederick was born there, followed by Ortrud weeping.

Next came Elsa and her maids. She wore her beautiful wedding dress but she had been weeping and looked wretchedly unhappy.

The king was amazed and inclined to be cross with the Knight.

Then came Lohengrin, clad in full armor.

"Knight, what means this?" asked the king.

"I slew him in self defense."

"But why is Elsa unhappy?"

Then the Knight was sorrowful. "I promised to answer her questions here. She demanded to know. She broke her vow."

And to the strains of solemn music he told that he was a Knight of the Holy Grail who, like the others, invincible under its protection, go to fight for God and for right. The Grail had sent him.

"I loved Elsa," he continued, "and had hoped to live here with you but now since I must reveal myself I must also return to my father, Parsifal, chief guardian of the Grail. His Knight I am and Lohengrin my name!"

And Lohengrin went over to Elsa's bride and sorrowfully reproached her for her lack of faith.

Elsa begged forgiveness and told of her love.

"The swan comes again," cried the people.

"Ah, do not go. I need you so," moaned Elsa.

(Continued on page 231)

Run of the Mine

Our Old Timers' Association

THE annual reunion of the Old Timers' Association set for June 9th marks the fourth gathering of our Old Timer Employees. The roster of Old Timers has grown since the organization meeting in 1925, when a total of 283 names made up the list of veterans. In 1926 the roll increased to 346, reaching 397 in 1927, the high point attained this year with a total membership of 425.

The mines of the Union Pacific Coal Company were opened up in 1868, now sixty years gone, a period rapidly approaching the seven score limit commonly accorded as given to man in which to live. A total of twenty-seven nationalities make up the membership, some of whom, including twelve Chinese returned to their native country, are living outside of Wyoming and Washington. The Association's first President, Mr. James Moon, who entered the company's service in 1874, or fifty-four years ago, is still wonderfully active, with, we trust, many more happy years before him.

The Association's membership has been privileged in past years to listen to some splendid speakers and the 1928 address will be delivered by an ex-mine worker, the Honorable William B. Wilson, a gentleman, who, rising by sheer force of character and genius from the ranks of labor, has served his country and society in many ways.

Mr. Wilson, like many early American mine workers, was born in Blantyre, Scotland, coming to the United States in 1870 while yet a young boy. Educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, the recipient of several honorary college degrees, he worked for years in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, taking always a sane and constructive part in Union labor affairs. Mr. Wilson was a member of the National Executive Board that organized the U. M. W. of A. in 1890. As a member of the 60th to 62nd Congress, 1907 to 1913, and as Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's cabinet, March 5th, 1913 to March 5th, 1921, he rendered his adopted country signal and patriotic service.

The opportunity to listen to and meet a man such as Mr. Wilson, whose knowledge of labor and economic affairs covers the most momentous period in the life of our country, is not less than a real privilege, one that will be deeply appreciated by our Old Timers, their wives, children and friends.

Our Last Forward Looking Step

WHILE the Union Pacific Coal Company makes no claims for leadership, we are trying to maintain a place in the "first third of the

class" and the article published elsewhere in this issue of the *Employees' Magazine*, represents but another step in this direction. We refer to the provision for mining engineering scholarships opened to the sons or wards of employes, whether now in the employ of the company or who have died in the company's service, either by sickness or accident.

The offer, involving as it does a cash scholarship of \$600 annually, plus matriculation and tuition fees in a choice of four engineering schools, together with an opportunity to work ten weeks yearly in an occupation related to the scholastic position occupied by the student, suggests an actual earning of in excess of \$80 per month for each of the 48 months covered by the four-year college period.

If \$3,900 were insufficient inducement for a red blooded youth to try for a profession, those who think the management of a large coal property is all "beer and skittles," should not lose sight of the fact that the end result aimed at by the company is that of creating material from which Superintendents, General Superintendents, General Managers, Presidents and Vice Presidents, may be chosen, and if there is not material forthcoming out of the homes of our employes to fill the annual scholarship, then the owners of the property must turn to the farm and the city worker for recruits.

The mining engineer whose name is most familiar to all the world, Mr. Herbert Hoover, was compelled to work his way through Leland Stanford University. Another great world engineer, Mr. John Hays Hammond, told the writer that his first employment paid him \$60 per month, this after receiving his mining engineering degree. Times have changed since McGuffey's readers were the vogue and the little red school house reigned supreme in the educational world, and it is well that these changes have come to us as a nation. The fruits of generations of pioneering and privation, expressed through amazing opportunities for education and choice of life work, are here for the gathering by the youth of today, but withal, the fact remains that desire, ambition and effort are yet requisites, if success is to be attained.

The Last Congressional Investigation

WHEN the June *Employees Magazine* appears the hearings held by the Senate Coal Committee will have arrived at their wearisome end. As this is written printed sections Parts 1 to 8 of the testimony, containing 2,272 pages, have been put out, with Part 9 to follow. A careful reading of the tens of thousands of questions and answers contained in this voluminous record will lead any thinking reader to the conclusion expressed by Dr. H. S. Gilbertson, Director of Personnel, Le-

high Coal and Navigation Company, who recently said:

"In the last analysis, the present questions of the coal industry will not be settled by Congressional Committees nor by legislation, nor by inter-state or regional conferences of operators and union leaders, essential though such meetings may be; but will be settled by intensive local management and especially man management, in each individual mine."

The Senate investigation was foredoomed to failure of result for the reason that the Committee itself, as well as those who sought its appointment, had in mind not an orderly, judicially minded inquiry relative to the facts which surround the problem, a necessary foundation upon which a remedy might be built, but instead abuse, villification and cheap politics saturated the entire hearing. A thousand brutalities were charged against the employers called before the Committee, Senators vying with Union lawyers in the game of trying to see who could make the nastiest charges, say the nastiest things, while those who were being, baited and badgered, in many instance at least, knew so little of miner psychology and mining conditions as to make their defense anything but informative. The highways and byways were combed for instances of employer, coal and iron police and state police brutalities, while scant reference was made to the Coronado, Mingo and Herrin atrocities. Committee and inquisitors alike forgot that war is always brutal.

The outstanding operator witness testifying before the Committee was Mr. George Anderson, then Executive Vice President of the Consolidation Coal Company. Mr. Anderson's testimony, with cross examination and many interruptions, covers 49 printed pages of the record. Mr. Anderson, speaking always without disparagement of the Union or its officers, covered the whole existing coal mining wage controversy clearly and concisely in the following statement:

"There are three entirely distinct things that may be included with the word 'wage.' There is the wage scale, that is the same as the price of anything, and by using that definition I am not committing myself to the fact that labor is a commodity; but it is the price as paralleled by the market.

"Then there is the wage earning, which is what a man actually gets out of that price, and that is the price times the days worked, just as the company gets revenues, which is the price times tons sold. We could sell coal at \$100 a ton and go into bankruptcy in 10 days.

"Then you have something distinct from either, affected by both, and yet never moving in any strictly connected way because other factors enter into it; you have wage costs.

"Of those three things, wage cost is the only thing that interests an employer. If the wage cost is based upon a high wage scale and high earnings and is a low cost, he as one of the three parties does not care.

"Fundamentally—and this is where I think a great mistake is made by people whose hearts are in the right place—they do not realize sufficiently,

as I see it, that the great mass of men who labor, whether they be Union men or any other men, are intensely interested in the wage earnings. The wage scale dangles before them like the price scale before the producer. But the earnings they must have and they must have annual earnings because they live all the year through; and, therefore, to say that they have \$50 a day and 10 days work per year means nothing to them."

There can be no composure of mine labor until the principle that mine workers cannot properly obtain an adequate yearly earning out of from 100 to 200 days work is definitely established. The whole mining industry, including operators, coal salesmen, coal accountants and coal mine workers, when taken as a unit, does not equal three-fourths of one per cent of the population of the United States, and there is nothing that is sacrosanct about coal mining to justify the theory that a man who works in a coal mine is to be a 200-day per year worker, while his fellow metal miner works in excess of 300 days per year; nor is his position different from the 1,760,730 railway employes, an army which, excluding their individual personal requirements, consumes annually more than one-fourth of the nation's coal production, and which averaged 319 work days of eight hours in the year 1927.

It is because the days and weeks spent in this, the last of many coal mining investigations, contains no word of recognition of the saliency of the facts that underlie every industry, we predict its failure of accomplishment. Certainly, whatever the past failings of the Illinois operators may have been, they did try to establish a workable relation during the months preceding March 31st, and the inability of the miners to carry out the promises made when the conference was arranged for is now finding expression in the breaking down of the solid front which the Union has maintained within the State for many years.

British Coal Industry Shrinking

THAT the British coal industry now recognizes the fact that too many mines and too many men mean starvation, is evidenced by the fact that since January, 1927, a total of 769 pits in Great Britain, normally employing 80,800 wage earners, have closed down and not reopened. Of these, 273 pits, employing 14,800 wage earners, have been definitely abandoned. Of the remaining 496 which are closed but not abandoned, 343 pits, employing 60,800 wage earners, were closed owing to trade depression, and 153 pits, employing 5,200 wage earners, were closed for a variety of reasons, such as accidents, repairs and reconstruction.

Curtailment in the use of coal in Great Britain is being effected in many ways, by trade depression, the reductions in overseas trade, and by increased efficiencies. The naval consumption reductions are shown in the figures covering tons

furnished the Admiralty from South Wales Collieries, but 321,000 tons taken in 1927 against 957,000 in 1920. A total of 192 pits, employing 30,000 wage earners, have been closed in South Wales since January, 1927. A total of 944,300 men were employed in the mines of England, Scotland and Wales on April 7th, with approximately 200,000 idle ex-mine workers being paid a small government dole upon which to live.

While the British mining situation looks far from comfortable, there is evidence of improvement being made, the last coal strike costing the industry much of its export trade, only a portion of which has as yet been recovered.

Careless Handling of Blasting Caps

SOME two years ago the Institute of Makers of Explosives initiated a study of the number and character of accidents suffered by persons, children in particular, from the careless handling of detonating caps which are in general use in coal mines, quarries, highway construction and in stump removal on farms. From an article prepared by Mr. F. J. Byrne, a member of the Institute, published in the Mining Congress Journal issue of May, 1928, we abstract the following very informative story:

"As a result of the survey made, it was learned that there are about 500 children injured in the United States each year from playing with blasting caps. These objects are picked up when they have been carelessly left by workmen and others. Accidents have occurred in the mining districts, in and around quarries and in the rural sections where blasting and road work are being done. According to the data in hand, it would seem that a majority of the accidents take place in rural or semi-rural districts.

"The matter is one of grave concern for the mining, quarrying, contracting and all other industries which use explosives. There is more than the usual responsibility because blasting caps are in themselves dangerous objects in the hands of children and their playing with them results almost invariably in tragedy. Most of the children who are hurt are from eight to twelve years old, and some even younger. Great numbers of the children have no conception of what a blasting cap is and when they find one regard it as a pretty plaything. This was evidenced by an accident which occurred in California where a mother left her seven year old daughter playing on the front porch with her dolls while the mother was busy in the rear of the home. There was a loud report, but the mother at first paid no attention to it thinking it was

an automobile exhaust. When she heard her daughter scream she ran to the front porch and found the little girl so badly injured that some of her fingers had to be amputated and her sight was destroyed. Someone had dropped or thrown a blasting cap in the road in front of the house and the little girl found it. When she tried to pick at it with a needle, the tragedy resulted. Some of the larger children know what the blasting caps are for but try to set them off for fun.

"It is interesting to note how these accidents are caused. Hammering comes first, then lighting with matches, picking, throwing caps in bonfires and stoves, attaching caps to batteries, exploding in pocket and endeavoring to put caps in pistols. Often the child can't tell what happened, the shock being such that all recollection vanishes.

"In its pamphlet, the Institute of Makers of Explosives points out that 'Blasting caps contain fulminate of mercury, a quick powerful explosive. It is readily exploded. It will explode when struck by a hammer. The blasting cap will explode when thrown into the fire. It will also explode when children try to extract the contents with a pin, or by holding a lighted match to it, or by thrusting the flaming end of the match into the cap. In the mines and quarries, even, where the men who have to use blasting caps every day ought to know better, there are plenty of mangled hands and other injuries as the result of crimping caps on fuse with a jack-knife, pointed nail, or any other tool that's handy. Many a miner has crippled himself for life in biting the cap on the fuse, and others have filled themselves with copper or have been killed outright by the sparks from their hat lamps or pipes dropping in an open box of caps. Lots of blasters continue to bite the cap on the fuse and think that because they have never exploded them they never will; but some day they will bite the business end and lose something besides teeth. It is much easier, and lots safer, to use a crimper, a tool made for the purpose. Accidently stepping on a cap will often result in a mangled foot. Sparks, flame, heat, blows, friction—all serve to explode the cap to which they are applied.

"A blasting cap is a copper shell about a quarter of an inch in diameter and an inch or two long, half full of fulminate of mercury. This fulminate is the most sensitive and about the most impulsive explosive in common use. Blasting caps contain anywhere from 15 to 30 grains of it; primers for firearms cartridges usually contain not more than one-fifth grain. That's what the hammer or firing pin of a gun or pistol hits to ignite the powder in the shell. A blasting cap is meant to work the

other way. The powder from the fuse ignites the fulminate in the blasting cap, and it explodes with terrific force and detonates the dynamite. The explosion of the fulminate is so exceedingly quick that the flying particles of copper will embed themselves in iron a foot away. They will blow a hole clean through a steel plate one-sixteenth of an inch thick. A box of caps will blow a hole right through a 2-inch oak plank. One cap will blow a child's hand off. Lingg, one of the Chicago anarchists, committed suicide by biting a blasting cap between his teeth."

The Passing of "Big Bill" Haywood

ON FRIDAY, May 18th, William D. Haywood, former head of the Western Federation of Miners and founder of the Industrial Workers of the World, died an exile in the Kremlin Hospital, at Moscow, Russia, death resulting from apoplexy.

Haywood, born in Salt Lake City in 1869, was a product of the West, where his activities centered. In his early twenties he became an organizer of labor, and later a desperate incendiary, planning and preaching murder and violence. For more than four years, from 1903 to 1907, his career was punctuated with bombings, property destruction, loss of life and a defiance of law and order that ultimately reached the proportions of treason against his Government.

During this period the Western Federation of Miners obtained almost complete control of the Colorado State, County and Village governments in the mining districts of that state. From section to section Haywood travelled, leaving murder and property destruction in his wake. Then came the murder of Governor Steunenburg of Idaho, where Wm. E. Borah lost in his effort to convict Haywood, to Clarence Darrow, the Chicago criminal lawyer.

The Federation lost its strikes at Leadville, in the Coeur d'Alene and Telluride, then in 1905 came the uprising in Cripple Creek, where mines were blown up and the railroad station was dynamited, with a loss of nineteen lives. Following this outrage a mass meeting of citizens was called at Victor, and when the meeting was in session the assembly received a volley of rifle shots from the Miners' Hall, located across the street, killing five citizens. Next the State Militia entered and the war was on in earnest.

And so Haywood ran his course, the Western Federation denounced him and came the World War, a condition that offered new opportunity for the campaign of criminality that was ingrained in Haywood's blood. While leading the I. W. W. he was found guilty of operating against the Government, and to avoid a sentence of twenty-five

years in a Federal penitentiary he fled to Russia, there to join Lenin, Trotsky and Emma Goldman.

Haywood's Russian dream took the form of founding a Communistic colony in Siberia, and the Soviet Government appropriated a million dollars for this purpose, but the Communists declined to leave the flesh pots for "Big Bill's" Utopian dream, and so he came back to Moscow, broken—defeated, to die. The Russian situation was too big for Haywood, as it proved for Emma Goldman, who, returning to Germany and England a few years ago, gave the United States Government the character she denied it while living under its flag.

Haywood was a man of great physical strength and magnetism, with a great intellect, who wasted his opportunity in attempting to tear down the work of millions, who have through generations tried to make for prosperity and order. His ashes rest in alien soil, and with the news of his death thousands who suffered at his hands will say, "Amen!"

The Honest Truth About Coal

ON TUESDAY, May 8th, the International Railway Fuel Association entered upon its twentieth year of existence, its sessions, extending over four days, covering every angle of the fuel problem, both coal and oil. The editor of a great coal trade paper said of this, the Association's Twentieth Annual Meeting:

"Listening to the speeches and reports on the 20th anniversary program of the International Railway Fuel Association, I was impressed with the power—one might almost say, the irresistible power—of co-operative effort, properly supervised and coordinated. Here is an organization that came into existence November 20, 1908, with a membership of only thirty-five and now has 1,080 active member and 270 associate members. During the first ten years of its existence it had no means of ascertaining progress in the matter of fuel economy. Then, in 1918, it began gathering and distributing statistics showing fuel consumption results on the railroads. This work was accompanied by research, under the supervision of practical men, in combustion, equipment, etc."

The men who man and manage the railroads and who attend the Association's gatherings, are not only not afraid of facts, but they invite to their meetings the men who can present them in the most clear and concise way, and so the Twentieth Annual Meeting was favored by an address delivered by a man whose knowledge of the conditions surrounding the production, transportation and use of coal was of that lucid, convincing character that throughout the hour required in the making of his presentation, more than 1,500 men sat with eyes and ears open listening to the illuminating presentation made by the speaker, Mr. Samuel S. Wyer, Consulting Mining Engineer, of Columbus, Ohio. Never before in any address

relating to coal and the coal industry was quite as much said in so few words. Mr. Wyer's address, occupying as it did a high, impartial and constructive plane, deserves, insofar as our space permits, reproduction. Speaking impromptu, using his notes only for reference purposes, the ovation given the speaker at the conclusion of his address, with every man in the room on his feet, well expressed the impression left with his hearers.

"Coal mining is more than merely digging coal, it is a stupendous social service that, coupled with transportation and electric power, has made the change of this nation from a nation of individuals to a nation of interdependent groups. Coal mining is today our worst functioning industry because we have failed to appreciate and coordinate to the threefold aspect of: First, rights of miners; second, rights of operators, and, third, the paramount right of the public and a frank appreciation that in case of conflict between the miners and the operators, it is the public interest and the public right that is paramount.

"There can be no solution of our coal problem until the threefold relationship is given a proper evaluation and motivated into our national coal thinking.

Consumer Makes 100 Percent Opinion

"Although the domestic consumer uses only one-sixth of the coal, he makes 100 percent of the public opinion that the coal industry must cope with. Much attention has been given to coal digging problems, transportation problems and coal utilization problems. The new public opinion that must be created before there can be a sound solution of these problems has been almost entirely ignored.

"The digging, transportation and utilization problems I will leave to others. My task here will be to point out the big fundamentals from the viewpoint of the public, because I believe with President Coolidge that faith in the American people means the faith in their ability to form sound judgments when once the facts have been presented to them clearly and without prejudice.

"The fundamental object of this convention is better fuel economy. This fundamental object, paradoxical as it may seem, must make the coal situation worse. The dependence, therefore, has not been appreciated. Coal furnishes sixty-eight percent of the fuel energy used in the United States, and must continue to be our principal source of energy. Coal is the mainspring of our industrial activity. Our homes, our coal-using public utilities, use one-half of all the coal mined. To city dwellers unseen coal is an indispensable serv-

ice always on tap, serving every hour of the day, in the form of heat, light, power and running water, and at intervals as transportation. Without this public utility service modern city life would be impossible, and this constant ever-ready-to-serve service is not appreciated until its continuity is interfered with.

Loose Talk About Water Power

"There is a great deal of loose talk today with regard to water power. There is probably more misinformation on water power than any other single aspect of our power resource situation. The first difficulty that the layman has to visualize is that merely because you have a water power you are not getting something for nothing. The second is the geographical limitation situation. Of all of the undeveloped water powers in the United States, less than twenty-one per cent are east of the Rocky Mountains. That is, more than seventy-nine per cent of the undeveloped water powers in this country are either on the western slope or west of the Continental Divide.

"Therefore, you have at the very beginning a clearly defined geographical relationship that must be coped with. Secondly, power from water is worth merely what you can get out of it in competition with fuel and that fuel is usually coal. There isn't anything magical about it. The same economic laws that control fuel economy and fuel production control water power development.

"Another feature that is hard for the layman to visualize—if you developed all of the water power in the United States, and did that without any regard as to whether it is good business to do so, the heat energy you could get from all of these undeveloped water powers would heat less than four per cent of the houses in the United States, so that we would still, on the basis of 100 per cent water power development, allocation of that development for house heating service, have to depend on fuel, and that fuel would primarily be coal for the heating of ninety-six per cent of the houses in this country.

"Continuity of service as far as coal is concerned is vital to society. Every human being in this country is a beneficiary of coal. Attempts to paralyze the coal industry and thus paralyze the nation by precipitating a coal shortage, leave no room for debate as to the question of the public's interest in continuity of coal service. In this coal situation the public is the party of the third part. The public has definite rights which both the mine operators and the miners are bound to re-

spect. That small minorities by means of strikes and lockouts in basic industries vital to the national welfare can take the American public by the throat because of the labor dispute, is not only a threat at American homes, but a situation that in and of itself ultimately will not be tolerated by public opinion. As was aptly stated October 25, 1926, by the United States Supreme Court deciding a coal strike issue, that neither the common law nor the Fourteenth Amendment covers the absolute right to strike. Coal is a vital necessity to the public. Coal mining is more than mere labor. It is a great public service. Enough facts have been given to show that the mining of coal is clothed with the public interest, and that continuity of operation is vital to society. We cannot surrender either labor or capital, nor can we enforce compulsory arbitration.

Must Face Human Aspects

"The human aspects of the coal problem must be faced. Coal miners are more independent and jealous of their rights than any other labor group. Tradition and prejudice dominate their thinking. As compared with the discipline that prevails in a modern manufacturing plant, the coal miner does not know what the word 'discipline' means. This lack of discipline, especially in union mines, that could not and would not for a moment be tolerated in a modern factory, results in idle mines and higher coal costs. The miner looks upon his job as a vested right to make his living in a particular way, and at a particular kind of work. This mental attitude will make it difficult to get rid of the many miners that are not needed because of overdevelopment in the industry. The mine operators seem to have absorbed the individualistic ideas of their miners. The operators are distrustful of each other, indulging in cut-throat competition when they should be pulling together; but prejudice dominates their thinking. They are lacking in accurate information pertaining to their own mine operations. Lack of uniform accounting makes comparable operating comparisons difficult. Many of the operators are twenty-five years behind the times in their mental attitude toward the public and toward their employes, and many mental adjustments will be necessary to enable these out-of-step operators to cope with the now justly critically-minded public. The average coal mine operator today is in just exactly the same frame of mind that the average public utility operator was twenty-five years ago. The public-be-damned idea dominates his thinking. The day of the public-be-damned public utility or coal mining executive is forever past.

The American public will not tolerate that mental attitude and until you get either a new crop of executives or a new mental attitude in the executives that you have now, you are not going to get anywhere in a solution of your coal problem.

People Want Fair Play

"The American people believe in fair play, they believe in fair play in this group, but this group are not going to be permitted to take the American public by the throat and choke it. And the quicker the labor groups get that thoroughly and squarely into their thinking the quicker are we in the way of working out a normal solution for our coal problem. The overdevelopment of coal mining was stated by the United States Coal Commission substantially as follows: 'We have 200,000 more bituminous miners than are needed and a very large excess of mine capacity.' The Coal Commission's statement here refers to the miners themselves. It does not refer to the executives. We have a very much larger proportion of superfluous executives and superfluous salesmen. Lewis' picture in his book as to the number of salesmen waiting in the outer room to sell coal from the same bed, is not overdrawn. At least eighty per cent of the executives in the coal industry in the United States, from a social viewpoint, are absolutely superfluous, due to this intense competition that we have between the very small groups, and our lack of anything like a rational consolidation program. As to what should we do with the problem—we need a new attitude. Both the miner and the operator must recognize that coal is a public necessity, that coal mining is a public calling, and that the public will be the final arbiter. There is no greater power than public opinion, and neither the miner nor the operator can stand against an enlightened and aroused public sentiment.

"The agitation we are having today, which is rapidly creating a strong public opinion against the unnecessary smoke nuisance, is going to bring about a situation that the coal industry must cope with. The sound consolidation of coal properties is in the public interest. Consolidation of coal properties would be in the public interest if the properties were put in at the fair value, high cost mines eliminated and provision made for continuous fact-finding that is needed to protect the public in the matter of coal operation.

Needs of Coal Industry

"Coming then to a summarized situation as to what should be done, we need:

"First, a new attitude on the part of the operator and the miner, an attitude that will

recognize that in this situation the public interest is paramount.

"Second, we need continuous fact-finding.

"Third, we do not need government ownership. No greater tragedy could be foisted on the coal industry, or on the American people than to put the American mining situation in the hands of a lot of selfish politicians.

"Fourth, we need to motivate into our coal thinking the idea that coal mining is a public calling.

"Fifth, we need labor control. The outside world, especially the European group, must feel amused at our efforts, our feeble efforts, although I will concede that they are well intended, at world peace. How silly it must look to the outsider in having peace convention at Cleveland this week for world peace when we can't solve a peaceful relationship in a relatively small American industry.

"We have had an industrial warfare for thirteen months. Settlement of industrial warfare by judicial methods is a condition precedent to world peace, and the quicker we motivate that in our thinking the quicker we will be able to orient ourselves to some of these world problems.

"Sixth, we need to get rid of the superfluous men. This means not merely the miners but also many of the unneeded executives, and therefore install more machines.

"Seventh, it will be to the public interest to give the railroads power to limit railroad connections to new and not needed mines.

"Eighth, we need a rational consolidation program that will look forward to a more normal and a more rational handling of the coal problem on the basis of large units.

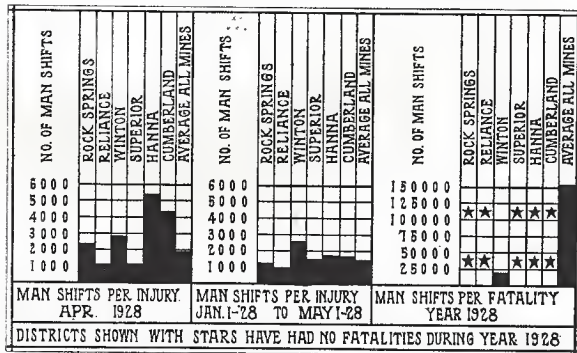
"Ninth, we need to appreciate that in our freight rate situation the greatest hazard before the American people today is something that happened in Congress within the last two months, where, by political log-rolling methods, you are trying to influence a judicial tribunal. The merits of that case pass way out of the picture. As to the merits of the Lake Cargo situation, for the West Virginia operator and the Ohio operator, that is of no consequence at all, as far as the national aspect is concerned, but it is of the most far-reaching consequence when by congressional intimidation and political log-rolling you can influence a freight structure that is as complicated as that in the great railroads of this country.

"Tenth, we need to carry out the suggestion of President Coolidge. At the present time the national government has little or no authority to deal with this vital necessity of

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Make It Safe

April Accident Graph



April, fortunately, shows a vast improvement over the previous months in reducing accidents.

During the month shown in above graph, 39,800 man shifts of labor were performed, with 20 reportable accidents. This is an average of 1,990 man shifts for each accident. All injuries were non-fatal although some were quite severe.

For the first three months of the year, owing to the unusual number of accidents reported, the average dropped to 1,385 man shifts per accident. With the decrease in number for April, this figure has increased to 1,500 and it is hoped that the next two months will bring this much higher.

While occurring during the early part of May and not a part of the above graph, we regret to report that next months' graph will show another district minus its stars. A fatal accident occurred at Hanna, the first in two years and five months, when Heber Morris, a Joy trimmer, was injured by a fall of rib coal and died eight hours later. The accident was unavoidable and one in which the lack of care on the part of the deceased, played no part.

Of the 20 accidents recorded this month the majority were trivial, although there are a few of a rather serious nature and will require the injured ones to be away from their work for some time.

Again an analysis of the accidents brings forth the fact that the majority of the non-fatal accidents are due to the carelessness and lack of foresight upon the part of the individual.

One of the axioms of safety is that so far there is no known safety device to surround a man's head. This protective device must be erected from within.

Let's eliminate the avoidable accidents.

Progress in First Aid Training

At the time this is written, the Bureau of Mines rescue car has completed the First Aid and Mine Rescue training at Hanna and Superior and finished the first week at Reliance and Winton, with one week more at the two latter places.

The work so far, and the co-operation received from the employees, has been especially gratifying, particularly at Hanna.

While the 100% mark, aimed for and hoped for, is not being attained at any place so far, at Hanna approximately 200 men received First Aid certificates, and with

large classes of women, boy and girl scouts, over 240 completed the course. The percentage of employees trained at Hanna now stands at 70 and this figure is expected to be raised by training with our own instructors.

While the turnout at Superior was not what was expected, it was far greater than in previous years, and now that an opening wedge has been made and the crust broken, much good work can be expected in this district. About 80 men received certificates here.

The work at Winton and Reliance has also been very encouraging. Over 100 men have been out each evening and with one more week to train it is hoped that both of these places will show a percentage of first aid trained men fully equal to that at Hanna.

At all four districts so far visited large classes of Boy and Girl Scouts have trained in anticipation of the meet June 8th.

From Reliance the car will go to Cumberland, staying one week and returning to Rock Springs, where a stay of three weeks will be made, one week of which will be devoted to preparations for the general meet preceding Old Timers' Reunion.

Program for First Aid Field Day

June 8th, 1928

9:00 A. M.—All contesting teams will meet at First Aid Hall, Rock Springs. Led by Winton-Reliance band, parade will form and march to First Aid Ball Park. Men's teams will wear their Mine Rescue equipment.

9:30 A. M.—First Aid contest for Boy and Girl Scouts.

12:00–2:00 P. M.—Recess for lunch.

2:00 P. M.—Demonstration problem in Mine Rescue.

2:30 P. M.—First Aid Contest for men's teams.

6:00 P. M.—Banquet at No. 4 Community Council Hall for Boy and Girl Scouts.

The men's First Aid teams are invited and will be entertained at the Old Timers' Luncheon-Banquet at the Elks Home, Saturday, June 9th, at 1:00 P. M.

Prizes will be presented Saturday, June 9th, at Rialto Theatre during entertainment for Old Timers.

Note: First Aid teams may send equipment directly to First Aid Ball Park. Mine Rescue equipment should be sent to Rock Springs First Aid Hall.

Rock-Dusting of Coal Mines as Safety Measure Makes Progress, But is Far From Being Generally Practiced

Although it is now generally recognized that widespread explosions can be almost absolutely prevented in coal mines by efficient rock-dusting, and that this rock-dusting can be done thoroughly at low cost, a recent survey by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, shows that, while some progress is being made by the coal-mining industry, many mining communities are slow in taking advantage of one of the most effective safeguards available.

While a similar survey made by the Bureau of Mines in the fall of 1925 showed that about 92 coal companies in the United States were using rock-dust, the more recent survey, made in the summer of 1927, disclosed that the number had increased to 239, representing approximately 160 per cent increase. Similarly, from the fall of 1925 to the summer of 1927, the number of mines using rock-dust increased from 177 to 463, or about 160 per cent increase. This appears to be a decidedly healthy increase, but when it is considered that there are approximately 7,100 bituminous mines operating and that there were only 463, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which were even reported to be using rock-dust to any extent whatever, the foregoing figures as to progress leave much room for improvement, the Bureau points out.

A more favorable aspect of the situation is that the annual output of the mines using rock-dust in the summer of 1927 was over 137,000,000 tons, as against about 54,000,000 tons in 1925, hence the mines now using rock-dust produce about 24 per cent of the country's bituminous coal. The fact that mines using rock-dust represent but about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total number of operating mines, yet produce about 24 per cent of the tonnage, shows that it is the larger capacity mines which are progressive as to this protection. Mines using rock-dust in the summer of 1927 employed about 109,000 underground workers out of a total for the United States of about 510,000, hence only about 21 per cent of the underground workers in the bituminous and lignitic mines are being given at least partial protection by the rock-dusting. The rock-dusting survey made in the fall of 1925 indicated that mines using rock-dust employed about 50,000, hence an additional 60,000 were brought under protection by rock-dust since that time.—(From *National Safety Council Bulletin*.)

The Railroad Company's Safety Record

During the year 1927 the Union Pacific System effected a reduction in fatal accidents, as compared with the 1928 performance, of 55.6 per cent, and in non-fatal accidents the reduction was 43.1 per cent.

The accident computation includes train, track and shop service employees, as well as those engaged in other less hazardous occupations, plus the injuries received by passengers and trespassers; a total of 66,554,122 man-hours of service by employees likewise embraced in this most enviable performance.

We make mention of the railroad's accomplishment as indicative of what can be done by sustained united effort, keeping in mind that the highway crossing problem is a growing one due to the mounting number of automobiles in use.

April Accidents

Miner—While assisting in carrying an injured man up a panel plane, he stumbled and injured ligaments of shoulder.

Miner—Was working at face, a small amount of rock fell from roof and bruised back.

Miner—When he jumped into chute hole to avoid a fall of rock, he sprained left ankle.

Miner—Was working at face of room when a piece of coal fell from rib, striking him and fracturing ankle.

Machine Runner—Was operating machine when a small piece of coal fell, striking him on hand, contusing right thumb.

Boss Driver—While walking around open end of pillar (entry stumps) he was caught by a large fall of rock. Very severely injured about chest and back, broken arm and possible internal injuries.

Machine Man—While working in Eickhoff conveyor place, tripped over pans and fell, injuring hip.

Loader—Claims that while lifting a large piece of coal that he strained ligaments of back.

Miner—Piece of rock fell from roof, striking him on head and knocking his head against an empty car. He received cuts on scalp and bruised arm.

Machine Runner—Was operating electric breast drill at face. A short caused cable to burn and flash and he was burned about the stomach.

Driver—Leg was caught under wheel of car and one bone in foot was fractured and abrasions of ankle.

Rope Runner—While walking down panel stepped on small piece of coal and turned ankle.

Miner—Was taking down rock at working face. A large slab of rock fell and rolled over striking him on leg, fracturing bones of foot.

Cardropper—Was working on car dump at tippie. The dump was being lowered and his right foot was caught between rail and dump, receiving a compound fracture of toe.

Loader—Right foot and ankle was bruised when piece of coal fell from car.

Miner—Was using jack to re-rail car. The jack handle slipped and he was struck on knee.

Miner—Fell over a prop which he had placed across the track. In falling he struck side on rail, fracturing rib.

Miner—As coal fell from face he stepped backward and fell over some pieces lying on floor. He struck on his side, bruising ribs.

Loader—While lifting rail, claims he sprained back.

World's Deepest Well

In 1926 the oil production in the United States totalled 770,874,000 barrels, in 1927—905,800,000 barrels. The oil wells of the United States accounted in 1927 for more than 70 per cent of the total world's output of crude oil.

Now comes the deepest oil well in the world, Brown No. 1, the property of the Shell Oil Company, located in the Signal Hill, California, field, this well coming in with an estimated production of 3,000 barrels daily, with a total depth of 7,503 feet.

An increased measure of scientific knowledge, evidenced in geological exploration work, has resulted in the location of new fields, and now the well drill maker is making it possible to go to greater depths, penetrating oil sands that were looked upon as impossible to reach with the drilling outfits of ten years ago.

In this way science and engineering are adding to the world's wealth, even though it may be a little bit hard on the coal man for the time being.

He Too Might Be a Foreigner

He—"We have an All-American player on our team."

She—"Only one? It's terrible the way the foreigners overrun this country."

Mining Engineering Scholarships to Be Given by the Union Pacific Coal Company

Opportunity for Sons or Wards of Employees

EDUCATIONAL opportunities, opportunities of preparation for the most interesting, challenging profession in the world, the profession which has cradled and trained the greatest men of our or any day, are coming to the sons or wards of employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

The history of the ancient and honorable calling, mining engineering, the winning of mineral from the surfaces and depths of the earth, reaches back into the mists of tradition long before the making of records by the written word. The gold and silver of the ancients were mined, as was the iron ore which made steel for prehistoric weapons. As the centuries passed conduct of mining operations became more and more a specialized practice. The best record which has come down to us is that prepared by Georgius Agricola, a German Doctor of Medicine, who, upon appreciating the import of mining operations in his native land, began the assembly of information which he developed into a code of mining and metalurgy under the name of "De Re Metallica."

In the past century specialists in the knowledge and arts pertaining to mining have become known as mining engineers, an adventurous brotherhood, combing, in their search for mineral, the far ends of the earth. Carefully trained and informed in the things that are known and written concerning the search for and the exploitation of mineral wealth, and willing to undertake the hardships necessary to their calling, these men may be found on the frontiers of civilization wherever travel and living are difficult.

Such a man is Herbert Hoover, the blacksmith's son, unquestionably the most outstanding mining engineer in the world of today, the man to whom, with his wife, Lou Henry Hoover, we are indebted for the excellent translation of Georgius Agricola's "De Re Metallica," the most valuable of all ancient writings on mining.

The world has other illustrious mining engineers—John Hayes Hammond, still extremely active although in his 70's, and Gelasio Caetani, the illustrious Italian, educated in his native land as well as in the United States at the Colorado School of Mines. He practiced his profession in this country until called to Italy by the great war. True to his mining training and by using a Brunton pocket transit, invented by Dr. D. R. Brunton, a famous mining engineer of Colorado, Gelasio Caetani, then an officer in the Italian Army Engineers Corps, directed the driving of mining and sapping operations which resulted in the destruction, by explosion, of a mountain top held by the Austrians. This brilliant feat of military engineering was of great benefit to the Italian Army. Signor Caetani returned to the United States after the war as the Ambassador of Italy sent to Washington to represent his government. Subsequently, at the need of his countrymen, he was called to Rome to direct the draining of the Pontian marshes, a gigantic and difficult engineering undertaking.

D. C. Jackling, another of the adventurous brotherhood, conceived the development of the enormous ore body which is now exploited at Bingham Canyon, Utah. Ridicule greeted Jackling for years when he attempted to convince financiers of the possibility of the mountain of copper ore. Scott Turner, the present director of the United States Bureau of Mines, mined coal in Iceland, and so you will find them from the frozen wastes of Arctic Spitzbergen to wind swept Punta Arenas at the tip of South America and girdling the earth from Butte to Singapore.

Our homeland of Wyoming has mining tradition. Our coal fields have been in operation for more than sixty years. We now have a mining population with the history and tradition of the early mining days. Tom Wardell was in at the development of the first coal and the immigrants to California, traveling near South Pass, found gold. The sons of Wyoming's mining population are all mining engineers by heredity, born of adventurous parents engaged in the mining industry. Unfortunately, the sons of Wyoming's mining population do not follow the industry in the most engaging branch. For engineers, the mining companies operating in Wyoming must call in men from other parts of the United States to do the work necessary to the carrying on of mining operations. We deplore the fact that parents, at a considerable sacrifice, choose to send their sons to be trained as doctors, dentists, lawyers, but seldom as engineers for the mining industry, of which they have the intimate knowledge which is inherent in those reared of mining people in a mining community. It is also true that the sending of sons to faraway schools is costly and not every parent is so situated that they can offer such training to their sons. At the suggestion of President Eugene McAuliffe, himself holding an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering, a committee of staff engineers formulated a plan whereby through the establishment of one scholarship award each year, the sons of employees will be enabled to receive schooling in the technical branch of the industry in which their fathers are engaged. The plan as drawn up is herewith presented:

The Union Pacific Coal Company Scholarship

(1) To be awarded to a son or ward of an employee. The sons of deceased employees are likewise eligible. The four years requirement of high school or its equivalent, preferably to have been completed while the father or guardian was in the employment of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

(2) The applicant shall have taken in high school a course which will permit him to enter the school selected without condition. This implies that the applicant shall have taken advanced algebra, plane and solid geometry, chemistry and physics while in high school.

(3) Candidates for the scholarship to be nominated by vote of the Community Council and School Superintendent in the various mining districts of The Union Pacific Coal Company (Hanna, Cumberland, Rock Springs, Superior—Rock Springs to include Reliance and Winton.)

(4) The announcement of candidates from the several districts to be made by or on June 1st of each year. Additional time will be allowed in 1928, the initial year.

(5) The Board making the selection to the scholarship to make their selection from among the several candidates as soon after the nominations are made as possible.

(6) The Board making the appointment to the scholarship to be chosen by the President of the Coal Company, and among others it is suggested that it include the Superintendents of Schools from the various districts.

(7) The Board making the selection to give con-

sideration to the following qualifications of the applicant.

- (a) Health.
- (b) Character, habits.
- (c) Industriousness.
- (d) Attitude toward coal mining.
- (e) Mental alertness.
- (f) Educational preparation.
- (g) Student record.
- (h) Written examination in
 - (1) Algebra, plane and solid geometry, chemistry, physics, English, American History.
 - (2) Presentation of a composition of 4,000 words on any subject the applicant may choose.

(8) The recipient of the scholarship must remain single during the benefits of said scholarship.

(9) The recipient while deriving the benefits of this scholarship must maintain a standing in scholarship from the first third of his class.

In the event of failure to conform with the above through sickness or accident (personal injury), the recipient of the scholarship may be granted an extension, at the discretion of the examining board.

(10) An allowance of \$600 per school year of 9 months, plus tuition and matriculation fees, will be granted by the Coal Company.

(11) Participation in athletics at the discretion of the student, but contingent upon the maintenance of scholastic standing as outlined in paragraph 9.

(12) The nominating committee will present the name of anyone choosing to submit themselves for examination.

(13) The student will be given vacation period employment in a capacity directly related to his studies, affording an earning period approximating ten weeks yearly.

(14) Apportunity to enter the service of the Coal Company will be given the student upon graduation in a position appropriate to his capacity and training.

Extreme care has been exercised in the endeavor to make the choice of the fortunate recipient of the scholarship a matter of complete fairness. Quoting from paragraph (6) of the plan as drawn up, "The Board making the appointment to the scholarship to be chosen by the President of the Coal Company, and among others it is suggested that it include the Superintendents of Schools from the various districts." The men who will be requested to act on this Board for the year 1928 are the Superintendents of Schools in the respective mining fields of The Union Pacific Coal Company:

Rock Springs	Mr. Edward M. Thompson
Reliance and Winton	Mr. Leo Hanna
Superior	Mr. Ralph Russell
Hanna	Mr. H. M. Challender
Cumberland	Mr. Wallace Adams

The above gentlemen, qualified as educators and having the opportunity to observe the young men in the progress of their high school work, are in an excellent position to judge as to the fitness of the candidates whom they are considering for the mining engineering scholarship.

The work in a mining school is rather difficult but intensely attractive. A mining engineer must be trained not only in mining engineering but, to a certain extent, in mechanical, electrical, civil, chemical and architectural

engineering. The work starts out in the first year with mathematics, chemistry, physics, drawing and surveying. In the ensuing years come the higher mathematics, advanced chemistry and physics, together with metallurgy, milling, geology and mining methods, taught, to a considerable extent, through field work in mills, smelters, mining plants and mines.

One's companions, schoolmates and classmates during such a training are a pleasure to be enjoyed while in school and for the remainder of one's life. They, too, in a large measure, are adventuring souls. There is a bond of sympathy among mining men which endures.

The life of a mining engineer is such that things of interest are always before him. While engaged in the work of the moment he can picture and plan the things of the future, the operations and life in far places and foreign lands. Life need never be dull. Life will never be dull for the young men who are so fortunate as to qualify for these scholarships and The Employees' Magazine offers sincere congratulations on the challenging prospects opening for them.

The Honest Truth About Coal

(Continued from page 220)

the life of the country. It has permitted itself to remain so powerless that its attitude has been one of submission. Authority should be lodged in the president and the departments of commerce and labor. They should be able to appoint temporary boards with authority to call meetings to draw up documents, counsel, encourage and arbitrate in case of threatened strike as far as to exercise control over distribution.

"In conclusion, a national educational campaign to develop the outstanding facts of coal industry is in urgent need. Public opinion is merely the concert of individual opinion, and therefore originates in the home. Getting coal facts into the home will give the necessary foundation for the new public opinion that must be developed before there can be a solution of the problem."

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Engineering Department

Entry Driving—Then and Now

By C. E. Swann.

SINCE the advent of large capacity coal mining operations one of the most vexatious problems confronting the mine manager has been the carrying out of a system which would definitely produce the requisite amount of development work in advance of the wide or producing faces necessary to maintain the daily output of the mine.

Under the old machine cut, hand loaded system the problem was not so much getting the coal loaded as it was a problem of getting the coal cut at the proper time. Two methods of paying for the cutting of entry coal have been in use in Southern Wyoming, first, the runners were paid a certain price per foot of width of entry driven and were also allowed a yardage rate per foot of advance of entry made; second, the runners were paid a tonnage rate for coal mined. Both of these systems were inadequate to produce the results desired for the following reasons:

(1) A machine crew was given a certain district in the mine and was charged with keeping the places cut so that the hand loaders would always have coal to load each shift. Each pair of loaders, in wide places, were assigned two places so that one place could be cut and shot down while the other was being loaded out.

(2) The hand loaders in the entries were given the main and back entries or levels and probably a room neck or two to insure their having enough coal to load to complete the shift.

Theoretically the cutting crew was supposed to cut the narrow or development places as soon as they were cleaned up, but if several wide places were cleaned up in the district at the same time it was found impossible to regulate the cutting so that the entries would receive the number of cuts necessary to maintain the proper proportion of advance in relation to the wide places and it was natural that the machine cutters should take advantage of the shorter distance to be traveled by the machine and the larger amount of footage cut or tonnage shot down, as the case might be, in the wide place where practically only the same expenditure of labor would be required as in the narrow place.

It was manifestly impractical to have one of the supervisory force keep close enough track of the cutting operations to insure the cutting of development places as fast as cleaned up and naturally these places fell behind.

Where the coal seam was too low to give the required height for motor haulage and it was necessary to take down top to secure this height the problem became acute and constant vigilance on the part of the management was necessary to insure sufficient development advance.

On account of the high cost of mining machines and the slow hand loading method of cleaning up an entry, it was impractical to have machines always in readiness when the places were cleaned up. The machine cut, hand loaded entries did not advance as quickly or surely as under the now obsolete hand mined and hand loaded system, where a double shift of men were constantly working on the development of the haulage ways.

But now that coal and rock loading machines have demonstrated their practical worth the problems of development, while not eliminated, have taken on an entirely different aspect.

In mines where the coal is loaded from the wide faces by mechanical means it was soon demonstrated that the machine cut, hand loaded method of driving development work was totally inadequate and various methods for

mechanically driving development work have been tried out and many successful systems have been devised.

In any system of mechanically operated development mining, where expensive cutting, loading and other machinery is employed, the main consideration after the type of loader, suited to the work, has been selected, is the organization of the crew to operate the machine, for with a mechanical loader as well as with any other piece of machinery the life and efficiency depends largely on the care given it.

The mechanical loader operator or the unit foreman, in addition to being a skilled mechanic, must also be a practical miner and thoroughly familiar with conditions at the working face. He must be a leader and able to handle the crew of men assigned to the loader. Under the form of organization at The Union Pacific Coal Company mines, the cutting machine operator or the mechanical loader operator has charge of every man employed in connection with the operation of the loading machine including the cutters, shot firers and motor crew, and he is assisted and advised by the unit foreman of his district. The unit foreman is held responsible for the performance of the entire crew assigned to the work.

With the jiggling conveyor, equipped with the Universal Duckbill Loader, which is extensively used in The Union Pacific Coal Company mines, it is not essential, though desirable, that the mechanical loader operator be a skilled mechanic, but the unit foreman of the district must have good mechanical ability.

With other types of loading equipment it is essential that the mechanical loader operator be a skilled mechanic in order to obtain the best results.

The transportation problem in development work done with the jiggling conveyor, equipped with a Universal Duckbill Loader, is simplified by the fact that it is possible to run cars past the loading end of the jiggling conveyor and side load the mine cars. With this type of loading first one entry and then the other is advanced a distance of from 300 to 400 feet and cross cuts may be driven as desired by using a small unit which discharges on the main unit in the lower place or by using a rope driven across conveyor. (Ventilation maintained and smoke quickly removed by the use of booster fans and Ventura tubing from the last cross cut.)

With a steeply pitching seam many of the types of loaders successfully used in level seams do not operate effectively in strike entries or levels. Now that the practicability of driving development work by mechanical methods, both from a cost and speed angle, has been established, it would seem that one of the perplexing problems of the mine manager is about solved.

Hanna No. 4 Main Pumping Equipment

By E. R. Henningsen, Chief Electrician, Hanna, Wyo.

RECENTLY there has been installed at Hanna No. 4 Mine a complete new main pumping equipment, consisting of two Allis Chalmers six stage 4x5 200 H. P. centrifugal pumps, each having a capacity of 450 gallons per minute against a 725 foot head. The first of these pumps is located at Fifth North Entry, and the other about midway from the Fifth North Entry to the top. In order to secure these locations, which were deemed essential to attain equal and proper heads, it was necessary to make entirely new sumps and pump rooms.

The lower sump was made by driving a place about



The Pump Located at Fifty North Entry.

twenty feet wide and three hundred feet long, then raising three crosscuts to a place driven parallel to the first and some thirty feet above it which acts as a settling basin before the water reaches the main part of the sump. A concrete dam was then placed across the lower place just outside the first crosscut, making the sump and the portion outside the dam forming the pump room, which was again closed off from the rest of the mine by a set of steel doors set in a concrete stopping. This sump has a capacity of around one half million gallons, or is sufficient to hold about five days water with no pumping. This location gives the pump static and dynamic heads of 255 and 325 pounds respectively.

The top sump was made in a quite similar manner, except that the lower part is not so long and has only one crosscut, which connects with two places located up the pitch, the total vertical height being around thirty-six feet, the top place acting as the catch basin. Concrete dams were then placed at the necks of each place, making a sump with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons, or three days water with no pumping. The pump room is located a few feet below the lower dam and between the manway and air course, with steel doors set in concrete stoppings at both ends. This location gives its pump a static head of 205 pounds while the dynamic is 315.

Both pumps are set somewhat below the lowest water level in the sumps so the water runs by gravity through their six-inch suction to the pumps, which makes it almost impossible for the pumps to gather any air whether idle or in operation.

The pumps are driven by 200 H. P., 2200 volt, 1725 R. P. M. induction motors through flexible couplings, the pumps and motors being mounted on a common base.

The power is brought into the pump rooms through a two-inch conduit which first enters a fuse cut out consisting of three 7500 volt 75 ampere repulsion fuses mounted in a steel box provided with transite board arches. These fuses also serve as disconnecting switches while working on any of the apparatus. Leaving the fuses it passes in turn through an oil switch, current transformers, starting compensator, and to the motor.

Overload protection is provided by 2200 volt trip coils in the compensator, low voltage current coils connected in the secondary of the current transformers and a temperature overload relay connected in the same circuit which also gives protection against open phase. The temperature relay and the 2200 volt trip coils both act to open the release coils in the compensator and the oil switch.

In order that the pumps might run without any attendant other than some one to start them they are each provided with two automatic stopping devices which open the oil switch and the compensator when the water in

the sump reaches a predetermined level. One of these devices is a Cutler Hammer pressure regulator which is connected to the sump by a $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe. As such a device is subject to failure now and then, and our margin of water over the suction is small, it was decided that there should be another trip of some sort to act in emergency, in case the above failed. This was effected by making a U tube of $\frac{1}{2}$ " iron pipe with an insulated contact placed in a pipe tee in one leg, at the predetermined water level. The U tube was then filled with mercury and pressure turned in equal to the above level of water. Enough mercury was then added to just make contact. As the sump fills, the mercury is forced up into the open leg of the U tube, .438" for each foot of water, and on receding the mercury passing below the contact opens the release coil circuits. As the pressure regulator closes automatically it was necessary to provide some means of checking which trip had functioned the day before, so a counter was fastened to the mechanism which records the number of times it has opened. Then by noting the number up when the pumps are started each day, it can be determined whether the mercury column or the pressure regulator has shut the pump down the last time, the pressure regulator being adjusted to operate a little in advance of the mercury column.



Relay Pump at Mid Point of the Mine.

In order to smooth the peaks on the station these pumps are operated on night shift, a man being detailed to start them just in time to leave the mine on the man trip, who also checks them over and oils them.

When operating each day these pumps run about four and one-half hours, which means 161,500 gallons or 675 tons of water are pumped, which is a little more than one ton of water for each three tons of coal hoisted.

These pumps replaced three vertical triplex pumps, two of which ran nearly twenty-four hours a day.

The entire installation is in accordance with the Union Pacific Coal Company Code of Standards.

Another Scotch Trait

It was not the fee that caused Sandy to look so sorrowful as he staggered from the palmist's tent. "Mon, Sandy, whit's wrang wi' ye?" exclaimed a friend. "Ye're lookin' awful glum."

Sandy pointed to the tent he had just left and answered: "That wumman in there told me my wife's second husband was tae be very handsome and clever."

"But," said his friend, "Ye're no needin' tae worry aboot that. It'll be all the same when ye're dead and awa'."

"It's no that," replied Sandy. "Whit's makin' me said is tae ken Jean wis mairrit aforean' never telt me!"

Scotland's Farewell to Her Famous Soldier Son

The Last Picture in the Passing of Earl Haig

In August, 1914, Sir Douglas Haig crossed to France, in charge of the first of the two armies that composed the first small British Expeditionary Force, and in December, 1915, he was placed in supreme command of the British Army in France. Sir Douglas Haig, like Robert E. Lee, was a man of simple tastes and habits, devoutly religious and a great soldier. With the conclusion of the Great War, Sir Haig, then Field-Marshal, was raised to the Peerage and voted a grant of 100,000 pounds.

When he died in January, 1928, a tender of interment in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was made to Lady Haig, who preferred to carry out her husband's wish to be buried in the family vault at Dryburgh Abbey. From a Scottish paper we quote the story of this great soldier's farewell journey and burial.

"THE noise of the wind rustling through the branches of age-old trees; the subdued sound, coming from the distance, of the rushing waters of the Tweed; the silence of that vast gathering of folk clustered round the hoary ruins of Dryburgh; and, down yonder in the centre of all that moving scene, three slim figures clad in black, walking slowly away.

"The picture is one which will imprint itself for ever on the memory—it was the last picture of all in the passing of a noble Border laird. For it was not as a victorious captain of a great army that Earl Haig was laid to rest—he was buried with simple ritual, and in the manner of a country gentleman who had loved the peace, the beauty, the infinite solitude of the hills and the wide open spaces.

In Hallowed Ground

"He rests now amongst the scenes he loved so well, in a grave beside his illustrious forefathers. The waters of the Tweed will for ever throw their echoes round the hallowed ground of the old abbey; he sleeps in a quiet countryside of unchanging beauty, where bird-notes ring through the clear air; where nature decks herself in all her loveliness.

Soldier, rest! Thy warfare o'er;
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battlefields no more;
Days of danger, nights of waking.

"It was impossible, of course, that the last salute to Earl Haig should be devoid of all military pageantry; but, after he had set off on the last journey from Edinburgh, the note of warfare and soldiering was not conspicuous.

"The departure from St. Giles', after a brief devotional service round the catafalque, where he had lain for four nights and three days, still retained the military character associated with all the preceding obsequies. Leading the procession were two squadrons of Scots Greys with drawn swords, followed by a detachment of the Camerons with their arms reversed. In slow march they stepped out, to the strains of a lament played by the pipers of the Camerons.

"Immediately in front of the gun carriage were men of the K.O.S.B., and behind the remains were General Sir William Payton, of the Scottish Command, and other military and naval officers. Members of the British Legion, another party of Camerons, and a contingent of women members of the Legion brought up the rear.

Going Home

"From hundreds of points all over the city flags floated at half mast, and, as the slow moving procession wended its way to the station, the dense crowds which lined the route stood silent witnesses of the last passing.

"On arrival at the station the coffin was borne into the specially-prepared van, which had been draped with black and purple. Inside was a bier covered in purple and white, and on the walls hung garlands of laurel and sprays of poppies.

"Came a sharp word of command; the guard of kilted Camerons presented arms, and the pipes struck up the 'Flowers of the Forest.' Then, as the first of the salute

of 19 guns fired from the Castle was heard, the train moved slowly out. Soon it gathered speed, and ere long left the city behind.

"Along the streets and lanes near to the railway line groups of people had gathered to watch the passing of Earl Haig. Reverently the men uncovered while the long line of coaches went by. Grimy railwaymen at work near the line halted from their labours and stood erect and bareheaded; at Newtongrange black-faced pit workers lined the coal bings, clutching their caps in their hands.

"Then out into the rolling country—sombre in aspect, under grey skies and with the pall of a lingering winter still upon it. Farm workers in the fields stopped to make their last obeisance, travellers on the nearby roadways did the same.

"At Galashiels rows of millworkers stood waiting to give a last salute. Passing through the station, which was filled with a large number of people, the train slowed down a little and then went forward again at speed.

Their Poppy Greeting

"Nearing St. Boswells, in a space of vacant ground some yards from the track, were two women with some children. With outstretched arms the women held above their heads two scarlet poppies.

"Slowly the train drew to a halt at the station of Newtoun St Boswells, where a farm cart was waiting to bear the coffin. The Border laird had come home to his own country.

"Outside there was gathered a vast concourse of people, representative of every walk of life, who had come from all parts of the Borders. They saw the body of their chieftain carried by stalwart soldiers to the plain vehicle which must now for ever be surrounded with a wealth of romance and sacred dignity, saw the procession form up and move away along the undulating road towards its destination.

"In the van were members of the Legion, followed by the pipe band of the K.O.S.B. in their Buccleuch tartan dress, a small company of Boy Scouts, the coffin with an escort of eight Bemersyde servants, two farm carts bearing wreaths, the 1st St. Boswells troop of Girl Guides with their purple banner, and military and civil mourners.

"The Bemersyde servants who took part were: Adam Rutherford, head gamekeeper; David Fell, head gardener; William Ransom, park keeper; T. Henderson, groom; William Pitt, butler; T. Messer and Wm. Messer, under gardeners; and G. Gillies, under groom.

St. Boswells' Silent Tribute

"Over all, the procession extended a quarter of a mile in length, but once it had left the vicinity of the station it was swelled by crowds of civilians, women as well as men, who joined in the rear. These did not journey very far, however, most of them breaking off at the cross-country by-road to the Abbey.

"Steadily the army of mourners tramped on until the village of St Boswells was reached. Except for Bemersyde and the parish of Mertoun, no place in all the Borders had a closer association with the earl than this quiet little village. It was of the St. Boswells branch

of the Legion that he had been an ordinary member. Here are the famous kennels of the Buccleuch Hunt, whose hounds he loved so dearly to follow. Here, too, upon the spacious village green, another red-letter event of a different kind had taken place when Earl Haig, in presence of an imposing master of Border folk, had been presented with a pennon as a mark of admiration and gratitude away back in 1923.

"St Boswells wore an air of deep mourning. All places of business had been closed; blinds were drawn in practically every house, and as the cortege proceeded up the narrow street the sound of its progress echoed in a community in which all ordinary life seemed to have come to a standstill.

"This note of mourning and sorrow was accentuated by the tolling of the little bell at the Public Hall as the procession went by.

A Pathetic Group

"And so by the wind-swept, winding road across the Bridge of Mertoun to the village of Clint Mains, where Earl Haig was accustomed to worship. Slowly we were approaching his own domains and acres; and it was only natural that here the expressions of sympathy and tributes should be more marked than at any other part of the route.

As the cortege wound its way through the village, the people lined the road on either side. Every man, woman, and child was there, and there were few dry eyes in the company. Their tears came not for the great commander, nor even for the Border laird, but for the homely, simple man who had endeared himself to them all, and who had been their friend.

"Some distance further on, a pathetic group was standing by the roadside—three women, all in deep mourning. They were Lady Haig and her daughters, Victoria and Alexandria. Lady Haig was heavily veiled.

"Calmly they took their place immediately behind the third cart, along with Sergeant Secrett, who had been Earl Haig's batman and servant. He carried in his hand a bunch of golden wheat and poppies, an unobtrusive testimony to his beloved master.

Favourite Hymn

"Through the winding avenues of bare, leafless trees the procession at last came within the precincts of Dryburgh Abbey. Territorials of the 4th K.O.S.B. were posted along the pathway leading to the beautiful old shrine, and all around were thousands of people.

"Near the grave stood the small group of family mourners—in front of them Lady Haig and her daughters—and men of the British Legion were drawn up in close proximity.

"The voice of Rev. J. F. McCreath, Earl Haig's own minister, was uplifted in the reading of a passage of Scripture, and then the coffin was lowered into the grave by the farm workers. Mr. McCreath offered up a prayer, and the mighty congregation, led by a combined choir from St. Boswells, Mertoun, and Earlston, under the leadership of Mr. Morrison, St. Boswells, joined in the singing of 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' This hymn, which was one of Earl Haig's favourites, was included in the service at the request of Lady Haig.

Last Sad Scene

"The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Professor G. S. Duncan, St. Andrews, who had been Earl Haig's chaplain and friend, and then the old Abbey walls echoed the sad notes of 'The Flowers of the Forest,' played by the pipers.

"Trumpeters from the Scots Greys sounded the 'Last Post,' after which came two minutes of poignant silence. The triumphant notes of the 'Reveille' brought the service to an end.

The mourners lingered as if unwilling to leave this last scene; they were spell-bound by its deep impressiveness. Not until Lady Haig and her daughters turned to go away did the assembly move, and many of them stayed behind to file past the tomb."

Oliver Cromwell

A paper prepared by D. Gilfillan, Educational Director of the Tono Joseph A. Holmes Safety Chapter for its April meeting.

Nearly an American but—

The "uncrowned king of England" which is the title his own time and historians have given to Oliver Cromwell! And we wonder if it is not rather more wonderful to be "a king" by right of a tremendous statesmanship than by succession. Of course he had another title after he rose to power, and it too helps to tell the story of his greatness: "Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland."

Loved and revered and at the same time feared and hated was Cromwell, as are most strong men, especially those who, succeeding to troubles as did he, must adopt certain stern measures. His purposes were unyielding and yet we read of someone who knew him most intimately saying: "A larger soul, I think, never dwelt in a house of clay."

He reminds me folks, of America, of our Puritan forefathers, and perhaps it is as a defender of the Puritans in England that we are most interested in him.

There are many stories about him and much difference of opinion, but some of the tales are repeated in so many places that we now have them as a part of our English speaking heritage of history.

Cromwell was raised in comparative obscurity though he was of noble family. He went to Cambridge University and married early in life a woman of some means.

He was elected to Parliament and in his first speech showed clearly that in the religious conflict in which all Britain was engaged he was on the side of the Puritans. He believed in religious freedom and it was this same belief that made him almost decide at one time to come to America to live.

A great military tactician, Cromwell never went into battle without first praying, and there are few British born folk who do not remember having seen, as children, pictures of Cromwell bowing in prayer while his mighty "Ironsides" joined him.

Faith in God and stern uprightness dominated the leader and his army while intrigue, dissensions, and desire for factional religious power held the attention of Parliament and Church. Kings lost their thrones and mighty leaders of Church and State battled in Parliament and on the battlefield. At one time the army led by Cromwell was of one religious persuasion, while another group ruled in Parliament. Charles I was dethroned and Cromwell was one of the signers of the death warrant before his execution.

At one time, too, Parliament, having been in session for twelve years, refused to submit itself for re-election so Cromwell disbanded it by the aid of his troops! Another parliament was chosen but soon discontinued of its own accord. Then the officers of the army again took matters into their own hands and Cromwell was made Lord Protector of Great Britain. He dared not be called king.

But he did work out a progressive foreign policy, he did believe in religious liberty and in the rights of individuals. He ruled as absolutely as did Charles I but he ruled for the country's good, not selfishly as had Charles.

At what a price has been bought our religious freedom and the separation of Church and State or civil authority! And how much we owe to the men who, retaining faith in the eternal purposes of God, fought for liberty.

Introducing Competition

A rooster, by perseverance, rolled an ostrich egg into the chicken yard. He called the hens and said: "Now, I'm not casting any insinuations or reproaching any of you hens, but I just want you to see what is being done in other places."

—== The Old Timers ==—

Old Timers' Day Program

Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, and at one time National Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, will be the principal speaker at the annual reunion of the Old Timers' Association, June 9th, and the paving of Rock Springs' streets, in the vicinity of Old Timer's Headquarters for the day, will be completed as a part of the welcome being prepared for the members of the Association.

Band Masters Isaiah Sherratt of Hanna, E. Young of Cumberland and James Sartoris of Reliance and Winton, are planning a wonderful program of music; and the coming of our Scottish pipers is being eagerly watched for.

The Luncheon-Banquet will be at one o'clock in the high ceilinged Ballroom of the Elks Building, cooled and giving comfort for every guest.

Members of the First Aid teams, who compete on the preceding day, will stay through and plan to devote themselves to the Old Timers, rejoicing in the privilege of listening in on all the reminiscing of these Wyoming and Washington pioneers.

The parade will be a thing of high color, music and verve, in which the First Aiders will join with banners and with pennants on which the scrolls of victory are still fresh.

Welcome! welcome! Old Timers. Please command us on your day.

PROGRAM

Saturday, June 9th, 1928

9:30 to 10:00 A. M.—

Registration at Elks Club.

10:00 to 11:30 A. M.—

Business Meeting, Elks Club.

Calling Roll of dead, by the Secretary.

Election of Officers.

Eulogy, Rev. S. D. Pyle.

11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.—

Parade—Pipers Noble, Wallace and Watt; Bands of Winton, Reliance, Hanna and Cumberland.

1:00 P. M.—

Luncheon—Banquet, Ballroom, Elks Club.

Speaker: Honorable William B. Wilson.



Honorable William B. Wilson

3:30 to 5:00 P. M.—

Band Concert in rear of Post Office.

7:30 P. M.—

Theatre Party, Rialto Theatre.

Presentation of First Aid Awards.

Old Friends Honor Mrs. Thomas Croft on Seventy-fifth Birthday Anniversary

Bearing a fitting symbol of friendships that have endured for more than thirty years, friends of Mrs. Thomas Croft met at the Eagles Lodge room to celebrate her seventy-fifth birthday on the evening of April 3rd.

Thirty-one years ago the local lodge of the Eagles was organized. Five of the charter members are still members: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Croft, Mrs. Robert McMillan, Mrs. Sarah Smith and Mr. Andrew Menghini. These old friends, with other members of the lodge, which has had reason to appreciate the loyalty and service of Mrs. Croft, met to offer congratulations on her birthday and to present her with a signet ring engraved with the insignia of the lodge.

Mrs. Croft is proud of the record of service which her lodge carries, the community spirit it has fostered and the comradeship of its pioneering members now joined by their sons and daughters. "Its services have always been like a church to me and I've always gone when I could."

And it is little wonder that her fellow members have enjoyed Mrs. Croft, whose directness of analysis is always refreshing. Twenty-four years ago she went back to her childhood home in England, and since her brother was a railway officer travelling through the south of England and took her with him on his trips, she had plenty of sight-seeing. She decided, however, that she "doesn't know how kings and queens do at all, going along all the time." And as for the Prince of Wales she's "quite sorry for the poor boy having to keep up as he does."

Mrs. Croft saw the first buggy drive down the streets of Rock Springs when she lived next door to what is now the North Side State Bank.

She is a member of the Congregational Church and well remembers when in 1888 one of her children died and an officer of The Union Pacific Coal Company came to ask if she needed anything, she asked if a clergyman could be found. The pastor of the Congregational Church



The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Croft, built of native stone, with Mrs. Croft at the gate and Charles Croft just outside.

came to conduct a funeral service for her loved one and she felt more kindly toward the new land which had so soon brought her sorrow.

Some of the city's newer developments she regrets but says "what I can't help any I don't talk about." And certainly even her looking backward is constructive, her thinking positive, her outlook cheerful, and she helps Mr. Croft tend the little garden of their home and takes a keen interest in the plans and doing of her grandchildren.

Wester Tammila of Hanna Dies in Rock Springs

By T. H. Butler.

News of the passing of Wester Tammila at the Wyoming General Hospital at Rock Springs on April 10th shocked and grieved his many friends at Hanna.

Mr. Tammila was born in Finland, November 3rd, 1883, and left his native country in 1901 to join his father in Minnesota. Later he came west to Wyoming and began work as a miner in Diamondville.

In 1910 he was married to Miss Manda Huhtala, and in 1912 Mr. and Mrs. Tammila moved from Diamondville to Hanna where Wester entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company, in which service he was a faithful and trusted employee until taken ill a short time before his death.



Wester and Mrs. Tammila with Suoma and John Tammila.

Funeral services were held at the Finnish Hall on April 15th, interment being made in the Hanna cemetery.

The deceased leaves to mourn his loss his widow, Manda Tammila, one son, John, and one daughter, Suoma, a sister and three brothers in Minnesota and a host of sorrowing friends. The sincere sympathy of the community of Hanna is extended to the bereaved family and relatives.

Crofts' Long Record of Service

One hundred and twenty-one years of service with The Union Pacific Coal Company may be recorded by four members of the family of Thomas Crofts of the Old Timers Association.

Thomas Crofts, aged seventy-eight, was recently retired on pension after forty-four years with the organization.

Charles Crofts, oldest son of Thomas Crofts, worked for the Central Pacific Railway in 1887 and in 1888, when only fourteen years old, started in old No. 7 Mine, Rock Springs. He just missed being in the "gold button" class this year, will complete his fortieth year of service in July.

Twenty-two years, two of which were spent in the A.



Thomas Crofts (seated), Myrle Croft, Charles Croft, Clyde Croft, all of Rock Springs.

E. F., with the 77th, which went through the Meuse Argonne engagements, may be added to the list by Myrle Crofts, the son of Charles Crofts. And fifteen years by Clyde Crofts of Rainbow Avenue, Rock Springs, another son who also served in France, with the 90th Division, the star division of Texas and Oklahoma.

One hundred and twenty-one years of service by four men, three of whom are members of the Old Timers Association.

Old Timers

Youth laughs at us old timers,
And maybe youth has cause,
For when your hair gets white and thin
You don't expect applause.
Perhaps we're not so handsome,
Perhaps we're not so spry,
But when youth gets old as us
Then youth won't wonder why.

For we have fought the battles,
And we have led the van,
And made this life an easier road
For many a younger man.
And he will do tomorrow
A lot of things that pay
Because old timers thought them out
And tried them yesterday.

We know the world is changing,
The ways of trade are new;
Men put new labels on their goods,
New roofs on houses, too.
But still the old foundation
That some old timer laid
Remains the cornerstone of all
The progress men have made.

So gather 'round, old timers,
The friends of long ago,
The fellows folks were glad to meet.
The fellows good to know.

Some try their friends to purchase,
 But seldom friends acquire,
 For friendship, like all other gold,
 Must first go through the fire.

We've known the snows of winter,
 We've known the rain of spring,
 But when your heart is warm within
 That doesn't mean a thing.

We've made a little money,
 We've lost a whole lot more,
 But money was not all we sought
 Nor all we hungered for.

For youth will talk of profits,
 But age will talk of friends,
 For friends are all that make you rich,
 Or matter when life ends.

So gather 'round, old timers,
 And talk about the past,
 For memory is the only wealth,
 The only wealth to last.

So here's to us, old timers,
 Whatever youth may think,
 Yes, here's a toast to fellowship,
 In fellowship to drink.

Youth laughs at us old timers,
 So soon upon the shelves,
 But if youth will not drink to us
 We'll drink the toast ourselves.

—American Lumberman.

Death of Mrs. Elvera Olofson Walgren

By T. H. Butler.

The many friends of Mrs. Elvera Marie Olofson Walgren were grieved to learn of her death, at her ranch home on Troublesome Creek, on April 14th. Mrs. Walgren had visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Olof Olofson, for several days and apparently was in good health when she left Hanna for her home with her husband. Shortly after reaching home she was taken ill, and passed away within a few hours.

Mrs. Walgren was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olof Olofson, old timers of Hanna and was born in Hanna on September 10th, 1900. After graduating from the school at Hanna, she became the wife of Carl Oscar Walgren on April 14th, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Walgren made their home in Hanna until three years ago, when they took up their abode on their ranch on Troublesome Creek.

Funeral services were held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on April 18th, Mr. S. L. Morgan officiating, interment being made in the Hanna Cemetery. Mrs. Walgren was much beloved in this community. Her cheerful and sunny disposition endeared her to all who knew her. The obsequies were largely attended by her many friends from Hanna and the ranch country adjacent, and the floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Mrs. Walgren leaves to mourn her untimely passing, her husband, Carl Oscar Walgren: one son, Daniel Edward; her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Olof Olofson; three sisters, Mrs. Olive Walgren and Edna and Nellie Olofson, all of Hanna, as well as numerous other relatives and friends, all of whom have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

Proud of Emmett Menghini

We're not a little proud of Emmett Menghini of the Auditing Department, whose quick thinking and prompt action undoubtedly saved his mother's life.

It was this way. On Thursday evening, May 3rd, Emmett's mother, Mrs. Pete Menghini, of 348 Rugby Avenue, was heating some linseed oil on the kitchen

stove preparatory to applying it to the newly cleaned floors of her home. Mr. Menghini and Leno, another son, were working on an automobile in the yard and Emmett had gone out for a bucket of coal. As Mrs. Menghini lifted the oil off the stove it suddenly exploded; she hung on to the container and started toward the door but tripped before she could get out and fell, spilling the burning oil. In a moment the kitchen was ablaze, the flames mounting high near the door and shutting off the way out. Suffering intensely, with her clothing in flames, she fled to the stair just as Emmett came in. He dashed through the fire in the kitchen and, seeing his mother, carried her into the dining room where there was a coat closet, from which he grabbed enough clothes to smother the blaze on her dress and hair.

Mr. Menghini and Leno, whose attention had been drawn by the fire in the kitchen, managed to extinguish it before it spread further.

The doctor hurried to the home and Mrs. Menghini is recovering slowly. Emmett is suffering from burns on his arms and hands but is more grateful than he has words to tell that he happened to be at home, shudders when he remembers that he had purposed starting down town in a few minutes when he had taken the coal scuttle in.

Lohengrin

(Continued from page 214)

"I have no choice. I obey a summons I must obey. Farewell, beloved, forever."

"Here is my ring and my sword. Your brother is alive and will return. Keep these for him. Could I have remained for one year I could have restored him to you."

"But you've failed, haven't you?" said Ortrud, who had come up. "I am still more clever than you. I caused her to ask those questions, and, more, my own magic turned her brother into yonder swan!"

The court and people shivered.

Only Lohengrin was calm. Wrong triumph? Could it be? Rules might be set aside. He knelt and prayed to Heaven earnestly though silently for aid. Suddenly a dove fluttered over his kneeling figure. He accepted this as a sign that his prayer was answered and unfastened the swan from the boat. The swan sank under the water and its place there arose a beautiful youth who came gravely forward and did obeisance to the king.

"This is Godfrey who is your rightful duke and will lead your army instead of me," said Lohengrin to the people.

Elsa, forgetful momentarily of her own trouble, welcomed her long-lost brother and when she remembered Lohengrin again she turned to see him being carried away by the boat and fell almost lifeless in her brother's arms. So ends the story.

A small boy strolled into a New Mexico drug store and said to the clerk: "Give me a nickel's worth of asafetida."

The proprietor wrapped it up and passed it over.

"Charge it," said the boy.

"What name?" queried the druggist.

"Hunnyfunkle."

"Take it for nothing," retorted the languid druggist. I wouldn't write asafetida and Hunnyfunkle for no nickel."

Scouting Activities in Sweetwater County

By J. I. Williams.

DURING the past few months the Boy Scouts of Sweetwater County have been very active. A very interesting and educational program has been carried out. There has not been at any time a lack of interest in scouting activities either on the part of the boys or those in charge of the various troops.

As a preliminary to the Southern Wyoming Scout field and swimming meets a district meet was held at Rock Springs on April 21st and May 1st respectively. Over one hundred boys participated in each meet. The object of this meet was to select the Scouts who were winners in various events in the Sweetwater district to represent the district in the Council meet which was held at Laramie May 5th. Contests were held in signaling, fire by friction, water boiling, archery, axe throwing, bird house building, tower building, human tower building, first aid and various swimming events.

There were seventeen boys from Rock Springs, six from Winton and fifteen boys from Green River that represented Sweetwater County in the meet at Laramie on May 5th. The boys were nearly all taken by auto to Laramie. They enjoyed the trip and appreciated the splendid hospitality of the Laramie people and the good time that they had.

The jamboree at Laramie opened with a big Boy Scout parade through the streets of Laramie. There were about three hundred boys from all over the southern part of Wyoming and western Nebraska that participated. The parade ended at the University campus, where sandwiches and milk were served the boys by the school. The outdoor events were then held on the campus.

The feature event of the activities on the campus was the splendid demonstration of first aid by the Rock Springs team in the first aid contest. These boys won first place in first aid. Their work was an inspiration to all the adults who witnessed the demonstration. Some of the winning team participated in the Union Pacific Boy Scout First Aid Contest last year.

Among those who won points for Sweetwater district in the outdoor activities, in addition to the Rock Springs First Aid Team was Joe Kragovich of Winton, who won second place in the water boiling contest. Clarence Smith of Rock Springs won second place in the axe throwing contest. The Green River signaling team won first place in Morse signaling. The Green River tower building team won second place in the tower building.

The swimming meet, which was held in the evening, was won by Rock Springs. They had a total of thirty-two points. Laramie came second with twenty-eight points. Among the first place winners in the swimming meet was Billy Thomas of Winton in the 100 yard free style swim. Kenneth Buckley of Rock Springs won the 100 yard crawl stroke, Stewart Blunk of Rock Springs the 50 yard breast stroke, and Kermit Rawlins of Green River the jack knife dive, and the swan dive. The relay race was won by the Rock Springs team.

Combining the points for both the swimming meet and the outdoor activities, Sweetwater district got a total of seventy-seven points out of a possible two hundred and sixteen. This was only five points behind Laramie, who won first place.

The Last Word

A man who enjoyed teasing his wife was touring with her in the country. Upon passing a farmer's rig, its two mules turned their heads and brayed vociferously.

Turning to his wife the husband remarked, "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes," said the wife sweetly, "by marriage."



Confusing Target

Animal Trainer: "A leopard has escaped! If you see him shoot him on the spot!"

Frightened Citizen: "W-w-which s-s-spot?"

From Merry England

Captain of Village Fire Brigade:—"Eight glasses o' beer, ma'am; and do ye mind bein' a bit quick, as we be on our way to a fire."

No Occasion

Teacher (to new pupil)—"What is your father's name, dear?"

New Pupil—"Daddy."

"Yes, dear. But what does your mother call him?"

"She don't call him anything. She likes him."

A Challenge

Uncle—Well, Willie, what are you going to be when you grow up?

Willie—I wanna be a successful pedestrian!

Leave It to Them

"I can't marry him, mother. He's an atheist, and doesn't believe there's a hell."

"Marry him, my dear, and between us we'll convince him that he's wrong."

It Happened in England

Sent for a pint of beer by his father, a boy was told to take it back because there was so much sediment in it. The boy told the barman the beer contained too much element.

"Sediment, your father meant," said the barman; and the boy retorted, "I don't know what the element, but I know what he sediment."

A Pair of Tights

Two Scotchmen took dinner together in a restaurant. After dinner, the waiter brought the check. The two sat and talked for a couple of hours, after which conversation failed, and they merely smoked in silence. At 1 a. m. one of them got up and telephoned to his wife.

"Dinna wait up any longer for me, lass," he said, "it looks like a deadlock."

Service

In an Indiana penitentiary a convicted murderer was told by his wife that he was doomed to die unless he could get a pardon from the Governor of the state. She asked: "How do you go about getting a pardon from the Governor?"

"That's easy," he replied, and raised his voice: "Hey, Governor, how about a pardon?"

"Sure," was the reply that came from the next cell. —Life.

The Wrong Place

Friend (at a French play): "Why did you applaud so vigorously when that comedian made his speech before the curtain?"

Striggins (confidentially): "So that folks would think I understood French. What did he say?"

Friend: "He said that the remainder of his part would be taken by an understudy."

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COAL IN 1927, BY STATES, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1913, 1918, AND 1921-1926. (Net Tons)

(The estimates for 1927 are based upon reports of shipments of coal and beehive coke by originating railroads and waterways, and are subject to revision on receipt of complete detailed reports from the producers. The revision in the estimate for 1926 amounted to less than 1 per cent for the country as a whole, but for individual States was generally larger on account of the difficulty of apportioning between States the tonnage of a railroad serving more than one State).

State	1913	1918	1921a	1922	1923	1924a	1925a	1926a (Final)	1927 (Estimate)
Alabama	17,678,522	19,184,962	12,568,899	18,324,740	20,457,649	19,130,184	20,004,395	21,000,962	18,400,000
Arkansas	2,234,107	2,227,369	1,227,777	1,110,046	1,296,892	1,451,502	1,220,039	1,459,017	2,079,000
Colorado	9,232,510	12,407,571	9,122,760	10,019,597	10,346,218	10,444,098	10,310,551	10,637,225	9,693,000
Illinois	61,618,744	89,291,105	69,602,763	58,467,736	79,310,075	68,323,281	66,909,359	69,366,923	45,408,000
Indiana	17,165,671	30,678,634	20,319,509	19,132,889	26,229,099	21,480,213	21,224,969	23,186,006	17,699,000
Iowa	7,525,936	8,192,195	4,531,392	4,335,161	5,710,735	5,468,450	4,714,843	4,625,487	2,526,000
Kansas	7,202,210	7,561,947	3,466,641	2,955,170	4,443,149	4,247,733	4,524,251	4,416,480	2,517,000
Kentucky:									
Eastern	11,098,960	12,813,927	22,972,414	18,400,052	18,887,038	36,127,133	42,882,113	47,460,439	51,082,000
Western	8,517,640	10,798,690	8,615,856	13,734,123	10,890,279	9,020,071	12,186,557	15,464,023	21,544,000
Maryland	4,779,839	4,497,297	1,827,740	1,222,707	2,285,926	2,133,703	2,694,572	3,078,353	2,890,000
Michigan	1,231,786	1,464,818	1,141,715	929,390	1,172,075	831,020	808,233	686,707	749,000
Missouri	4,318,125	5,667,730	3,551,621	2,924,750	3,403,151	2,480,880	2,694,215	3,008,495	2,741,000
Montana	3,240,973	4,532,505	2,733,958	2,572,221	3,147,678	2,905,365	3,043,686	2,797,760	3,205,000
New Mexico	3,708,806	4,023,239	2,453,482	3,147,173	2,915,173	2,786,063	2,556,851	2,817,923	2,998,000
North Dakota	495,320	719,733	864,903	1,327,564	1,385,400	1,200,527	1,324,620	1,370,244	1,485,000
Ohio	36,200,527	45,812,943	31,942,776	26,953,791	40,546,443	30,473,007	28,034,112	27,872,488	14,668,000
Oklahoma	4,165,770	4,813,447	3,362,623	2,802,511	2,885,038	2,329,615	2,325,840	2,842,673	3,125,000
Penna. bituminous	173,781,217	178,550,741	116,013,942	113,148,308	171,879,913	130,633,773	136,928,019	153,041,638	131,007,000
Tennessee	6,860,184	6,831,048	4,460,326	4,876,774	6,040,268	4,556,555	5,454,011	5,788,741	5,256,000
Texas	2,429,144	2,261,135	972,839	1,106,067	1,187,329	1,147,011	1,008,375	1,091,158	1,134,000
Utah	3,254,828	5,136,825	4,078,784	4,992,008	4,720,217	4,488,157	4,690,342	4,373,793	4,869,000
Virginia	8,828,068	10,289,808	7,492,378	10,491,174	11,761,643	10,693,464	12,799,443	14,133,386	13,366,000
Washington	3,877,891	4,082,212	2,428,722	2,481,165	2,926,392	2,653,667	2,537,890	2,586,568	2,381,000
West Virginia	71,254,136	89,935,839	72,786,996	80,488,192	107,899,941	101,662,897	122,380,959	143,509,340	151,680,000
Wyoming	7,393,066	9,438,688	7,200,666	5,971,724	7,575,031	6,757,468	6,553,232	6,512,288	7,085,000
Other States	341,317	171,412	180,468	253,126	261,910	260,700	241,267	238,868	217,000
Total bituminous	478,435,297	579,385,820	415,921,950	422,268,099	564,564,662	483,686,538	520,082,741	573,366,985	519,804,000
Penna. anthracite	91,524,922	98,826,084	90,473,451	54,683,022	93,339,009	87,926,862	61,817,149	84,437,452	80,652,000
Grand total	569,960,219	678,211,904	506,395,401	476,951,121	657,903,671	571,613,400	581,869,890	657,804,437	600,456,000

a—Figures for bituminous coal exclude output of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons.

b—Includes a small amount produced by wagon mines in Western Kentucky.

Coal Division, Bureau of Mines,
Department of Commerce, March 3, 1928.

— Of Interest To Women —

Winton Food Selection Class Entertains Doctor Lethe Morrison, Instructor

At the close of the regular meal planning demonstration on Monday, May 14th, members of the Winton Woman's Club Food Selection Class entertained at cards in honor of Miss Lethe Morrison, teacher of the class.

After cards supper was served in the Club Room and a happy hour spent by everyone. Mrs. Swanson, for the class, presented Miss Morrison with a beautiful gift and prizes at cards were won by Mrs. S. E. Swanson, Mrs. Ray Dodds and Mrs. F. Antrobus.

During the classes Doctor Morrison gave two hour lessons in the theory of food selection, food values, food groups, the use of milk, food for children, with practical demonstrations to illustrate each lesson. Two members of the class were selected to assist during each demonstration and the thanks of the class was extended to Mrs. P. Uram, whose home was sufficiently near the Club Room so that her home might be used for many courtesies through the sessions.

Womans' Club Houses For Winton and Superior

WHILE the organizations of Tono are enjoying their Club House home and are developing a club technique and a community consciousness, as well as finding themselves able to entertain the district meeting of University Extension Club, with one hundred members—in the first Womans' Building we've ever had, we of Winton and Superior are eagerly waiting for the completion of wonderful and beautifully equipped club houses in our towns. Club houses with cloak rooms! And kitchens! And fire places! And complete kitchen arrangements!

Committees made up of representatives of all the interested organizations met with Architect James Libby to help plan for them and put all their best ideas into the plans. From Winton there were: Mrs. R. Jolly, Mrs. J. Scanlin, Mrs. D. Spence and Miss Mary Foster. And from Superior representatives were: Mrs. Geo. A. Brown, Mrs. (Bishop) Harris, Mrs. Alphonse Bertagnoli, Mrs. Hugh McLean and Mrs. P. C. Hagenstein, Girl Scout captains.

All the needs of all the organizations considered! A rest room in which home nursing may be taught! Cup-



Class in food needs and food values with demonstrations in meal planning given at Winton Woman's Club House by Doctor Lethe Morrison of Rock Springs' High School faculty. In the picture are: Mesdames George Herd, Tom Hanks, Jack Scanlin, W. Thomas, T. Foster, F. Antrobus, Roy McDonald, Catherine Warriner, P. Uram, E. Besso, Wm. Spence, C. Anderson, R. Dodds, H. Warriner, J. Baird, G. Hansen, S. E. Swanson, K. Cammack and Misses Ellen Spence and Catherine Anderson.



Superior's Handsome Building in Spanish finish.

boards! Window seats for Girl Scout equipment! After going over individual needs a general plan meeting the requirements and suitable for the selected locations was worked up.

The floor plans are practically the same for both towns, but because of the hillside location the front of the Winton building was changed to give a better view and to suit the general topography.

Exteriors will be all finished in California stucco of cream color with colored tile inserts. On the roof green will be the predominating color, with ridge and gable rolls of alternating red and green.

The club room will be 23½ feet by 39 feet with built-in seats, hinged to accommodate storage of equipment.

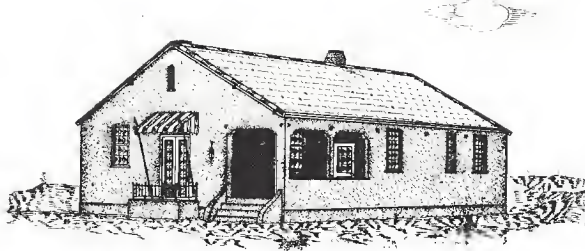
The fireplaces will be of light colored glazed brick flecked in green and will be ornamented with clay craft ornaments selected by the committees. Beautiful mountain and tree scenes. Doesn't that sound inviting?

Kitchens will be 12 by 22.6 feet with built-in cupboards, broom closets and ironing boards! No more borrowing ironing boards when a sewing class is in progress.

Lighting fixtures will be candle type side lights and



"When our mothers go to cooking class we cook too," says Blanch Foster, "and then I give Catherine Uram a cup of tea."



Woman's Club House at Winton.

the floors will be clear maple. French doors will provide a view—if anyone should chance to want a view other than that provided by the coziness within.

The contracts have been let. And please, Mr. Contractor, will you hurry the work?

A Little Child

A little child may have a loving heart,
Most dear and sweet:
And willing feet.

A little child may have a happy hand,
Full of kind deeds
For many needs.

A little child may have a gentle voice
And pleasant tone
For every one.



A group of the members of the Tono Community Club enjoying the Woman's Club House fireplace.

Is Prohibition a National Benefit?

By Captain F. Frank Mountford, Head of the American Church Army.

Why, sir, do you ask an Englishman to give an answer to your question? What can a native of that little Island off the coast of France know of your inner story? True, I have been a guest of your hospitable land since the Springs of 1925, but my pilgrimage has been confined almost entirely to New York City and parts of New England, so how should I know? But I have watched. My office is near the Bowery. I am not entirely ignorant of conditions on the East Side. You have very few barefooted or ill-clad children. A bedraggled woman is but rarely seen. Liquor bad and good is procurable. Boozy men are seen, but not in flocks. Some have still a little and others have a little still. For the most part work is good and money is not scarce and the majority of your people spend their money not on that which destroys.

I have known of some of the arguments against prohibition. (Please turn to page 237)

— Girls All Girls —

Hanna Girl Scouts Entertain Parents and Boy Scouts At Banquet

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, fathers and mothers of Scouts and members of the Hanna Community Council, which sponsors scouting in Hanna, enjoyed a banquet-supper prepared by the girls and a program given by both boys and girls on Saturday evening, May 12th.

Ninety-six folks! And tables to be laid and decorated while the dinner cooked! Busy Girl Scouts were to be seen planning and working on Saturday afternoon under the direction of Captain Irene Carlson and a committee of mothers composed of Mesdames J. Fearn, E. Jones, J. Huhtala, A. Mangan, H. Renny and F. Attryde, and the boys were there to help move tables and place chairs. A delicious supper, efficiently served by senior Girl Scouts.

Captain Carlson was toastmistress and after cheers and yells for guests and leaders, for Mr. H. McGraw, Scoutmaster of Rawlins and Mrs. McGraw, and for boys and girls, Miss Carlson called on Scout Jeanie Mann for a piano solo. Scout Lincoln Mellor made a speech; Sylvia Mann played a delightful number and Hazel Jones and Ruby Fearn rendered "The Rosebud Dance" as a piano duet. Scouts Harold Morgan, Lincoln Mellor, Leonard Lucas, Albert Ellund, Yugue Ekman, Burr Baillie and Howard Rhodda did a tower stunt and Girl Scouts, Cleo Barton, Leona Mangan, Marianne Mangan, Phemia Boam, Ellen Edlund and Sylvia Mann gave, as a stunt, a most correct demonstration of how to care for a baby.

Mr. McGraw spoke for the Boy Scouts, offering congratulations to the girls for their splendid dinner and saying that since it was good he supposed he'd "have to sing for his supper" like Tommy Tucker—this last because he had not expected to be called on for a speech. Mr. McGraw outlined the camping plans for the coming season.

Edith Crawford gave an excellent delineation of the Girl Scout Laws, their purposes and ethical value, the fun of adventuring with strong, cheery girls.

Miss Carlson was presented with a bouquet of white roses as a mark of the esteem in which she is held.



Margaret Wilde and Elsie Knox of Troop I, Rock Springs, at New Fork Lake.

Tono High School Girl Makes Record

The attention of educators on the west coast has been drawn to the remarkable language record of Miss Victoria Flora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Salvastore Flora of Tono.



Victoria Flora

Victoria, a winsome member of the Tono Camp Fire Girls circle, arrived in America with her parents in 1921. She was unable to speak, write or read a word of English. And Italian was spoken in her home. At the beginning of the present semester she entered the Tenino High School as a freshman, having learned a language and finished eight school grades in six and one-half years. She is now sixteen years old.

Tono school is proud of its pupil and we know that Victoria will be a credit to the college she selects for her later studies.

Trail Cookery for Girl Scouts

The Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, has prepared a series of tested recipes for dishes Girl Scouts may use on the trail. There are some old favorites and many new dishes with names that fit into the mood of days we choose for outings, besides wonderfully simple suggestions for adequate out-door meal planning. Here are two recipes that troops might try on short hikes.

Angels on Horseback

8 sticks	1 lb. cheese
1 knife	16 bacon slices
1 board	8 split rolls with lettuce

Method: Cut the cheese into small cubes. Wrap around with bacon, and if necessary tie with grasses or pin with a skewer. Then run it through with a sharp pointed stick and toast quickly over a hot fire. Have ready a split roll to hold the "angel" when it is ready to unhorse, or if it seems likely to fall off.

Little Pig Potatoes

Corer or Girl Scout knife
8 medium sized potatoes
8 links little pig sausages

Method: Cut a core out of the center of a rather long potato, stuff a small link of sausage in the hole and close ends with pieces of the potato core. These cores may be removed toward the last if you want to let the sausage brown a bit. Bake in ashes.

Newfork Lake Camp

After the First Aid contest days will go quickly until camp time, the middle of July. We should all be getting ready now—all except Augusta and some others who've been ready for months.

Hanna Camp

Hanna girls will go to camp on the 22nd of July, the Juniors for one week and the Seniors for a two weeks' camp. Hanna girls have many happy plans for camp, and it is very evident that the Juniors will be splendidly taken care of with so many efficient Seniors to lead the way.



Hulda Rankin of Tono, now a student at Ellensburg Normal School.

(Continued from page 235)

hibition. I am not blind to some of the evils attending it. I am a son of old England but I prefer the conditions of life in U. S. A. under the Volstead Act to those with which I am familiar under the Union Jack, where liberty of purchase is permitted. Prohibition has not killed an enemy, but it has lifted out of sight, and largely out of reach, that which slays and benumbs and hurts wherever unrestricted consumption is permitted. There is a liberty that impoverishes. There are prohibitions that introduce to the larger liberty. Greater are the gains than the losses.—*The Witness*.



Bert Peterson and Master Carl Peterson, 8 years old, at their home in Tono, Washington.

Our Little Folks

How the Nightingale Sang Out of Time

THE birds, wishing to serenade the eagle, their king, on his wedding day, all assembled on a green meadow, and chose the cuckoo to be their leader. The cuckoo was a great musician and had composed a grand song for the festival. The crow had written the notes for it.

When the music was given out there were not enough copies to go round. So the magpie and the nightingale had to sing from the same sheet.

When all was ready the cuckoo seated himself on a high branch and cried:

"Now listen to me! The first time I cry 'Cuckoo!' let each one take up his notes. The second time I cry 'Cuckoo!' everybody look at me. The third time I cry 'Cuckoo!' you must all begin to sing. Then no one will begin too soon."

Then he took his time-stick in his claw and cried, "Cuckoo!—Cuckoo!—Cuckoo!"

The birds began to sing and to shriek, each the best it could; but there was neither time nor tune. This made the cuckoo very angry. He beat violently with his time-stick, and cried out, "Cuckoo!—Cuck-o-oo! Cuck!!" He was so very angry that half of the last cry stuck fast in his throat. The birds were so frightened they stopped singing and were as still as mice.

At last the magpie said to the nightingale:

"It is all your fault. You sang out of tune. You did not keep time with the rest."

"But, dear magpie," answered the nightingale timidly, "how can that be? I did not sing at all."

At this the magpie grew angry and screamed:

"Then it was certainly your fault. If you had sung with us, it would have gone better. Why didn't you sing?"

"I have never learned to sing by note," said the nightingale. "I can only sing by heart, and as I have heard my mother sing."

"You must be very rude, then," shrieked the magpie. "One does not sing so in good society. I have studied music three years with the cuckoo. He is a great master, and he knows what is the fashion in the world. He never lets us sing by heart. We sing only by note."

The birds tried the song again and again. But it went no better. They could not sing it.

At last the cuckoo cried in a great rage, "You cannot sing my song. You cannot understand it. I will go to the frogs and teach it to them."

When the birds heard what the magpie had said to the nightingale, they all began to scream:

"It is the nightingale's fault! It is the nightin-

gales' fault! She sang out of tune! She sang out of time! She did not sing at all! What a rude bird!"

The timid nightingale almost believed it was her fault, though she did not understand how it could be. "Then, I will never sing again where any one can hear me," she sobbed. "I will sing only when it is dark and when I am quite alone."

The cuckoo went to the frogs and made them practice all day long, until they were all quite hoarse.

Evening came, and the singers hopped out of their pond. Each frog had on a nice green frock. They held their notes under their arms. Some carried them in their mouths, so they might more easily find the right tone. Two fireflies danced before them and showed them the way.

Soon they came to the house of the eagle and began their concert. The eagle, who was asleep, awoke in a great fright. He saw who the singers were and called for his great officer, Mr. Stork. When the frogs saw Mr. Stork, they dropped their notes and scampered away as fast as they could hop. The cuckoo remained, and the king gave him a handsome present.

When all was still and quiet, the nightingale began to sing in the deep, dark forest. At first her song was soft and low, like the tones of a flute. Then she forgot her sadness, and her song grew loud and clear, filling the forest with its sweet, glad notes.

An owl flew by. He shook his head wisely and asked, "What's all this noise about?"

The cuckoo had gone to sleep near by. The song awoke him.

"What miserable music!" he said. "Birds have been singing like that for a thousand years! We know better than that now! I do not understand a word of that creature's song! I guess she doesn't understand it herself!" Then he went to sleep again.

An old frog awoke. He was angry because he had been disturbed by the nightingale's song.

"I wish the king would send his great officer, Mr. Stork, and put an end to this screamer!" he croaked.

At last the eagle awoke also. He listened to the lovely song, and was pleased with it. Next day he sent for the nightingale, and begged her to stay and sing for his court.

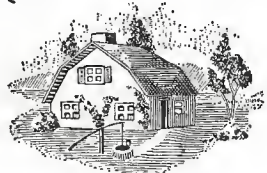
But the nightingale said:

"No, my lord, that will not do. I cannot sing by note at all. I can only sing by heart, and as my mother taught me. The magpie says that will never do in good society. So leave me in my quiet forest home. But if you are ever right merry or if you are sad, then come to me. I will be glad with you, or I will cheer you and comfort you with my song." Then the nightingale flew away to the cool, dark woods.

She has never yet studied music with the cuckoo. The cuckoo, the magpie, and the frogs are very sorry for her.

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News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Lester Knill is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital where he recently underwent a major operation. Frank Potochnik of the Mine Office is spending a two weeks' vacation in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell have returned from Florida where Mr. Bell attended the Shriners' convention.

Mrs. F. L. McCarty and daughter, Carol, have returned from a visit with relatives in Evanston.

Matt Perkovich is confined to his home on Ninth Street, where he is recovering from injuries received while at work in No. 8 Mine on Wednesday, May 2nd.

Mary, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Elias, is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where she is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. C. P. Wassung has gone to Nampa, Idaho, where she will spend the next month visiting with relatives.

Pete Pernich, of No. 4 Mine, left on Thursday, May

10th, for a three months' visit with relatives in Austria.

Milan Pianovich has purchased a new Chevrolet sedan.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ward and children of Superior visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Walsh on Sunday, May 6th.

Mrs. Joe Radakovich recently underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Pete Stackich has returned from a ten days visit in Weston, Idaho.

Bozo Knezevich is sporting a new Auburn sedan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Jones, who were both injured in an automobile accident re-



Mrs. Alphonse Dona, Rock Springs.

cently, are now rapidly recovering.

Miss Evelyn Daniels has returned from Burnt Fork where she spent the winter teaching school.

Mrs. Thos. Whalen and daughter, Abbie, visited with relatives at Superior on Sunday, May 6th.

Mrs. Mildred Martin has been on the sick list the past ten days.

Mrs. Evelyn Logan and Ed. Christensen were united in marriage on Monday, April 30th. We extend our congratulations and good wishes.

Robert Belman has been confined to his home the past three weeks with an attack of la grippe.

Bennett Outsen has purchased a new Graham-Paige sedan.

Frank J. Pryblski had his right thumb fractured while at work in No. 8 Mine on Friday, May 4th.

W. E. Dingham, of Lincoln, Nebr., has accepted a position in the electrical department, taking the place of Morgan Powell, who has been transferred to Reliance.

Mrs. Bessie Ramsay of Deertrail, Colo., is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Outsen.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Martin are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born on Sunday, May 6th.

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Reliance

On Friday evening, the 22nd, Reliance Woman's Club entertained husbands and friends of members at a supper dance in the Bungalow Club Room, the closing event of the Club year.

F. B. McVicar, formerly Boy Scoutmaster of Rock Springs, attended the Girl Scout meeting on Wednesday, 16th of May, teaching signalling. Mr. Mac is well known to all the Girl Scouts and has always been a favorite.

Mrs. J. Fearn entertained the Justamere Bridge Club of Rock Springs on May 9th.

Mrs. Mary Tolzie spent Wednesday, the 9th, visiting with Rock Springs friends.

Miss Hattie Booth entertained the mothers of her pupils in Grades I and II at a Mothers' Day Program on Friday afternoon, May 11th.

Mrs. Dan Gardner spent the week-end of May 12th with Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh at Bitter Creek.

Mrs. R. Ebeling returned on May 11th from an extended stay in California, where she went for her health, and to consult specialists. Mrs. Ebeling is wonderfully improved in health, but has been cautioned to continue to be careful in her activities. She visited many old friends in California and enjoyed Pasadena's roses so much she brought 'most a garden full to beautify her Reliance home.

Cumberland

Frank Barrier and family have moved to Tooele, Utah. Mrs. George Pori is in Salt Lake City recovering from a serious operation.

Chas. Vesco of Los Angeles, California, has been visiting with his mother and brothers here.

Mrs. Laura Ballantyne and children have returned to Ogden, Utah.

Edna Kobler, Tommy Dodds, Thelma and Clyde Rock, have been ill with scarlet fever.

Cumberland seems to be the home of new cars, the following owners enjoying them: Stephen Hunter, Miss Anna Miller, Will Callas, Gus Sfekas, Ed Anderson, Clifford Anderson, Ferrel Wilde, Chas. Snyder, Otto Koski, Frank Subic, August Subic, Arvil Luoma, Ignac Bozovich, Andrew Andrews, C. Kampsie, August Bakka and Tom Miller.

Chas. Farnsworth of Hanna has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mrs. Axel Johnson and her house guest, Mrs. H. C. Olson of Cheyenne, Wyoming, motored to Salt Lake City to visit Mrs. Chas. Ackerlund, a former resident of Cumberland.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Williams are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard and John Moore motored to Salt Lake during the month.

James and Evan Reese were called to Rock Springs owing to the death of their father, John J. Reese, who passed away at Green River. Mr. Reese was a former employe of The Union Pacific Coal Company and will be sadly missed by relatives and friends.

The Cumberland Band gave a delightful concert in Kemmerer, May 9th.

Mrs. Evan Reese and children are visiting in Ogden, Utah.

Margaret Galassi has returned from Kemmerer Hospital very much improved in health.

A baby boy has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Edwards Clark.

Mrs. Charles Clarke entertained the Ladies' Sewing Club on April 25th.

May meetings of the Community Club were held at the homes of Mrs. Seth Ackerland and Mrs. Kuhlman.

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handle the best.

Hanna

Mrs. Sam Crawshaw and her daughter are visiting Mrs. Crawshaw's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Draper, at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

The marriage of Beth Wright and Harry Bailey took place at Greeley, Colo., on April 1st. Mrs. Bailey is a Hanna girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright. She has been attending Teacher's College at Greeley. Best wishes are extended the newlyweds.

Mrs. Pete Lepponen visited with her daughter, Mrs. Irwin Barnett, at Opal, Wyo.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Challenger are the proud parents of a baby boy born on April 14th.

Mrs. Brown of Rock Springs, and Mrs. Center of Mountain View, Wyoming, attended the funeral of their niece, Mrs. Elvera Walgren on April 18th.

The following people were patients at the Hanna Hospital during the past month: Mrs. Ben Cook, Mrs. Henry Jones, Mrs. Wm. Hapgood, Mrs. William Rae, Mrs. Mark Jackson, Mrs. Bert Tavelli and Mr. George Wilkes. All are well and around again.

Mr. G. E. Bullock is a patient at the Hanna Hospital, recovering from an appendicitis operation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Milliken are the proud parents of a new baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ahlstrom have moved to Sheridan, Wyoming, where Mr. Ahlstrom has accepted a job as carpenter. They will be missed by their many friends in this community who wish them success in their new location.

Mr. Ed. Edwardson left for Sheridan, where he will join his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and baby of Midwest, Wyoming, are visiting Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Glad.

Mr. Charles Hutchinson and bride returned to Hanna, where they are at home to their friends.

Congratulations are being extended to Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard on the arrival of a baby boy on May 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Brinley and family of Terre Haute, Ind., are visiting Mrs. Brinley's two sisters, Mrs. Jas. Meekin, and Mrs. Joe Jackson, and brother Joseph Lucas, and families. The Brinleys lived in Hanna about 19 years ago.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge gave their annual ball on May 5th in the new dance hall.

A farewell party was given by the Moose Ladies in honor of Mrs. Wm. Ahlstrom, at the home of Mrs. Joe Briggs.

Mother's Day was observed by the following program given at the theatre under the auspices of the Eagle Lodge:

Star Spangled Banner.....	Panathrope
Invocation	Rev. Johnson
Vocal Solos, "Boy of Mine," "Little Mother of Mine"	
	Ethelyne Hartwell
Address	Harry W. Fox
"Smiling Through"	Panathrope
Operetta, "Mother Goose's Party".....	
.....	Kindergarten to Sixth Grade, Inclusive

The children of the fifth and sixth grades gave the following program for Mothers on Friday, May 11th, and each mother was presented with a program and carnation made by the pupils.

Song	All
"Somebody's Mother"	Mildred Lahti
Musical Number.....	Eloise and Garnet Swearns
Drill.....	
"Only One Mother".....	Mary Mellor
"Mother".....	Harold Siltamaki
Piano Duet.....	Bessie Clegg and Evelyn Brindley
Relay.....	
Musical Numbers—	
1. Doris Sheratt, 2. Margaret Buehlor	
Folk Dances.	
Boys' Stunt.	
Maypole Dance.	

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Mr. Jas. MacDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Love motored to Denver and Mr. MacDonald went on to Pueblo to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fryer of Saratoga visited Mrs. G. W. Woolsey on Mother's Day.

Mr. MacDonald and the Misses Benedict will spend Memorial Day at Laramie.

Mrs. Mylroie of Laramie will be the guest of the Buehlers on Memorial Day.

Mrs. Swearns and children spent a few days at Music Week in Denver, and Miss Eloise played a piano solo for Radio Station KOA.

Miss Greta Johnson, who has been teaching in Torrington, will return home on May 19th, her school being finished.

Mrs. Matilda Klaseen and Anna Klaseen will leave for Oakland, California, about June 1st to visit Alex Klaseen and family.

The Methodist Sunday School presented Miss Peppoon with a beautiful gift to show their appreciation of the interest she has taken in their Sunday School for the past winter. Miss Peppoon, who is a teacher in the High School has been the Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School and it is with regret we see her leave.

Winton

The United States Bureau of Mines car arrived in Winton on May 7th and stayed for one week. One hundred and fifty men took first aid training.

Miss Anna Herd sang at the Woman's Club musical in Rock Springs on Wednesday night, May 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. James Herd are the proud parents of a baby boy, born Monday, May 7th.

Work on the new Doctor's office and Emergency Hospital has begun. The old building has been moved to another location as temporary quarters. The new office will be erected on the old site.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Messinger spent a week this month in Sale Lake City.

Frank Finch claims the honor of the only lily pond (minus the lilies, so far) in this part of the country, but with the coming of summer we will see a wonderful sight—with the lily pond and real cherries on a real cherry tree.

The Boy Scouts First Aid team, accompanied by Assistant Scoutmaster Hans Madsen, spent a few days in Laramie this month, attending the State Scout Track Meet. The boys brought home honors other than First Aid, and report a glorious time.

Gardens are very much in evidence in Winton this year, and by the looks of them it will be hard to pick a winner. The Union Pacific Coal Company has purchased fifty trees which have been planted, and the Community Council has given one hundred "seedlings" to the school children, which were also planted during National Forest Week.

Mr. Louis Lemich is reported on the sick list this month.

Housecleaning time is on at Winton—men and women, husbands and children alike indulging in this favorite indoor sport, most husbands here being handy men around the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dupont have returned from New Mexico and are again located here. Mr. Dupont has recovered from injuries received here the early part of the year.

The younger Smart Set of Winton held a swimming party in Rock Springs on May 10th. Quite an enjoyable time is reported.

Quite a number of the local inhabitants attended the various musical programs in town during Music Week.

Harold Scanlin has returned to school after an extended illness.

We regret to learn at this time that Faustino Steneck and family will soon leave for Idaho where they will locate.

Jean Cates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cates, died at the Wyoming General Hospital after an illness of several weeks. The body of little Jean was taken to Illinois the following day, where the funeral took place on May 3rd. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved parents in their hour of sorrow.

Mine Superintendent Foster made a business visit to Superior during the month.

The first outdoor Band Concert at Winton was given by the Winton Band on Monday evening, May 7th, participating in a Music Week program.

Mrs. R. A. Dodds entertained at cards on Tuesday, May 1st. A sumptuous lunch was served by the hostess after the games.

Superior

Mrs. A. G. Hood is a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital. Her friends hope that she will recover soon.

Mr. O. G. Sharrer attended the convention of the National Mining Congress in Cincinnati.

Obie Powell was able to leave the hospital the latter part of April and he is now recuperating at his home. His many friends hope that he will soon be out again.

William Wilkes and family visited in Hanna last month. The Odd Fellows "Zeppelin" dance was well attended and enjoyed by everyone.

Miss Fernessa Purdy was operated on for appendicitis at the Wyoming General Hospital, May 14th. We all hope that Fernessa will be well soon.

Superior schools held an exhibit May 9th. Visitors were pleased with the splendid showing made in all departments by the children.

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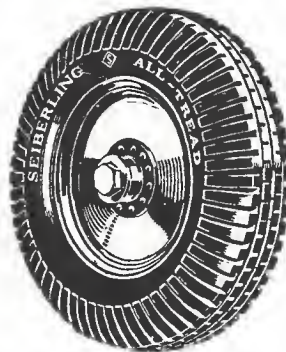
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The U. P. Store is being remodeled.
The Junior Prom on May 12th was enjoyed by a large attendance.

Tono

After an illness of about two weeks, Frank William Eggler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eggler, passed away at St. Luke's Hospital, Centralia, Wednesday morning, April 11th, at 8 o'clock. Baby Eggler was born September 22, 1927, dying at the age of six months and twenty days. The funeral was held Friday morning, April 13th, from the Sticklin Parlors, Centralia, and the little one was laid in his final resting place at the Sticklin cemetery. Tono sorrows with the young parents in their loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Patton and daughter of Vancouver, B. C., are spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Patton's cousin, Mrs. Todd Dove and family.

Rev. Healey of Tono held a very interesting series of services at the Tono Community Club house last month.

Miss Rebecca Puckett, who is attending the Acquianis Academy at Tacoma, spent Easter with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Puckett.

Mrs. C. A. Breen, Mrs. William Hudson and Mrs. James Sayce, who have been at Sweets Hospital, returned to their homes last Thursday much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clark are the proud parents of a fine baby girl, born April 6th, at St. Lukes Hospital, Centralia.

A son, Donald Clifford, was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Drew of Tacoma, Wash., April 5th, at the Tacoma General Hospital. The people of Tono will remember Mrs. Drew as Anona Suffel.

William Fusco and Steve Fusco turned their Nash coach in for two Chevrolet coupes a few days ago.

William Seip received word of the death of his father, Sunday, April 22nd, at Canon City, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan of Bremerton spent a recent

"It's a long way to China and right here is the U. S. A., so let's make this a good place to stay," says Lucille Way of Tono at Pacific Beach Hotel, Washington.

week end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olds and family. Mrs. Horace Eggler returned to Bremerton with them Sunday, where she visited with friends and relatives for a week.

Mrs. Todd Dove had the misfortune of breaking her right wrist while cranking her car at Centralia, April 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. William Price of South Prairie, have moved to Tono and are living in the apartments at the hotel.

Sunday, May 6th, Mr. and Mrs. John Maki entertained a number of friends and relatives at dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Maki; Matt, Sanfro and Edna Maki; Mr. and Mrs. Todd Dove and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Patton and daughter from Vancouver, B. C.; Mrs. Sandvick and son from Astoria, Oregon, and Fortunand Yedloutschnig.

George Hunter has a new Dodge car.

Mrs. Frank Tamblin entertained at a family dinner on Thursday, April 26th.

A number of ladies gave a pleasant surprise for Mrs. J. E. Colvin last Thursday to help her celebrate her birthday. Those present were: Mesdames Chas. Smith, A. A. Colvin, Harry Warren, Bert Holmes, James Corcoran, Robert Murray, John Hudson and Dave Davis.

The largest class of High School graduates Tono has ever had received diplomas on the evening of May 23rd. Many parents and friends drove to Tenino for the graduating exercises and to honor the following young people: Nat Flani, James Corcoran, Patrick Corcoran, James Olds, Tom Richardson, Ralph Brierly, Joe Fusco, Jack Holmes, Mae Flani, Mildred Burton, Hazel Colvin, Evelyn Simons, Rachel Davis and Kate Peterson.

Miss Bernardine Sandusky became the bride of Bert Sayce on Monday, April 30th. Both the young people are from Tono, the bride being a popular high school student and the groom a brother of Mr. James Sayce. The happy couple will make their home in the Hoss apartments, Tenino, Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Dail Conger started Saturday, May 5th, on a four weeks trip by car for the East where they expect to visit with friends and relatives. While touring the East they expect to visit their parents.



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Mrs. Earl Ash is a delegate from Tono for the North West Baptist convention which is held at Aberdeen, Washington, May 7th, 8th and 9th. Mrs. T. J. Brean accompanied Mrs. Ash.

Joseph Holmes Chapter No. 170 of Tono, Washington, met in regular session April 25th, at the Club House. After the regular order of business other matters were taken up. The Chapter is sponsoring a tennis club, the committee reporting that they were busy and would have something more definite to report next time. Much applause was occasioned when the Silver Trophy cups won by the Men's First Aid Club were placed on the mantle where they added much to the appearance of the Club Rooms.

Educational Director Dave Gilfillan gave a splendid biography of Oliver Cromwell whose birthday comes in April. The chapter is taking up the matter of a playground for the children. Mrs. E. C. Way gave a talk on "Better Homes" week. Prof. Oliver Ingersoll read an article on "Home and Community," which was much enjoyed. After the business meeting the entertainment committee, which consisted of Mr. J. B. Corcoran, Dr. Conger, David Gilfillan and Dave Davis, took charge.



Horace Eggler and Henry Becker of the Tono store staff.

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On May 1st Mrs. Henry Brierly and Miss Claire Dahl entertained a number of their friends. The rooms were beautifully decorated with dogwood and May baskets. Four tables were in play. Those present were: Mesdames Jack Dowell, Fred Planeta, Dave Davis, William Martina, Charles Richardson, William Hale, Bert Boardman, M. J. Mardicott, C. V. Rankin, James Sayce, John Isaacson, John Schuck, Hans Peterson, Miss F. Morrison and Miss Dorothy Arnell. Prizes for the evening were awarded to Mrs. John Schuck, Mrs. Dave Davis, Mrs. John Isaacson, Mrs. Fred Planeta, Mrs. James Sayce and Florence Morrison.

The regular meeting of the Ladies First Aid Club was held April 16th. The evening was devoted to First Aid practice. After business was transacted the members were entertained with a picnic lunch party. Favors were small rakes, spades and hoes. The guest of the evening was Mrs. F. C. Way from California, with Mrs. Tom Warren and Mrs. E. C. Way as hostesses.

On April 9th, the First Aid Club gave Mrs. Joe Patterson, of Centralia, a real surprise when three car loads of ladies arrived at her home. They spent the day with her most pleasantly.

Voice From the Past

A certain officer was in bad humor. His superior had just "called him" about the condition of his troops. So he tried to pass it on down the line. In a gruff voice he bawled out, "Not a man in this division will be given liberty today."

At that a disgusted voice from the rear said, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

"Who said that?" demanded the angry officer.

Voice from the rear—"Patrick Henry!"

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Among the officers and
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who extend a hearty welcome
to you "Old Timers."

"The People's Bank"

"The Honor Roll Bank"

Fine Prizes —

One each month from April to August,
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with tackle from my store.

"Tackle that's fit to Tackle"

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The
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All in Wyoming

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THE BIGGEST YET

June 8th, 1928

Will Be the Biggest and Best

FIRST AID **FIELD MEET**

EVER HELD BY THE
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Tono will be with us again this year resolving to take home the bacon.
Cumberland is coming prepared to repeat last year's success.

All other districts will be represented and
the winners will get a run for their money.

FINEST AND BEST PRIZES YET
OFFERED

SILVER CUPS TO THE WINNING
TEAMS—INDIVIDUAL PRIZES TO
TEAM MEMBERS

**MEN'S TEAMS
BOY SCOUTS
GIRL SCOUTS**

FIRST AID PARK—Rock Springs, Wyo.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 8th, 1928